CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA

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RESEARCH REPORT: RR 26027
(CSI # 13 16 00)

BASED UPON ICC EVALUATION SERVICE
ES REPORT NO. ESR-3829

REEVALUATION DUE
DATE: April 01, 2021
Issued Date: April 01, 2019
Code: 2017 LABC

GENERAL APPROVAL – Reevaluation - Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchors in Cracked and Uncracked Concrete.

DETAILS

The above assemblies and/or products are approved when in compliance with the use, description, design, installation, conditions of use, and identification of Evaluation Report No. ESR-3829, reissued April 2018, revised April 24, 2018, subject to renewal 2020 of the ICC Evaluation Service, LLC. The report, in its entirety, is attached and made part of this general approval.

The parts of Report No. ESR-3829, which are marked by the asterisks, are deleted or revised by the Los Angeles City Building Department from this approval.

The approval is subject to the following conditions:

1. The design information listed in the attached report and tables are valid for the fasteners only. Connected members shall be checked for their capacity (which may govern).
2. Design information, edge distances, spacing and minimum embedment requirements shall be per Tables in ICC-ES Report No. ESR-3829.

3. Prior to installation, calculations and details demonstrating compliance with this approval letter and the 2017 Los Angeles Building Code must be submitted the structural plan check division for review. The calculations and details must be prepared by a licensed civil or structural engineer registered in the state of California.
4. Special inspection in accordance with Section 1705.3 of the 2017 Los Angeles City Building Code shall be provided for anchor installations.
5. The anchors shall be installed as per the attached manufacturer's instructions except as otherwise stated in this report. Copies of the installation instructions shall be available at each job site.
6. The adhesive anchors shall not be used to support fire-resistive construction unless in compliance with Section 5.12 of the attached ICC-ES ESR-3829.
7. Minimum concrete cover per Chapter 20.6.1 of the ACI 318-14 shall be followed whenever applicable.
8. The anchors shall be identified by labels on the packaging indicating the manufacturer's name and product designation.
9. Attachment to masonry in outside the scope of this approval.

DISCUSSION

The report is in compliance with 2017 Los Angeles Building Code.

This approval is based on data in accordance with ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Post-installed Adhesive Anchors in Concrete (AC308), dated January 2016, which incorporates requirements in ACI 355.4-11.

This general approval will remain effective provided the Evaluation Report is maintained valid and unrevised with the issuing organization. Any revision to the report must be submitted to this Department for review with appropriate fee to continue the approval of the revised report.

Addressee to whom this Research Report is issued is responsible for providing copies of it, complete with any attachments indicated, to architects, engineers and builders using items approved herein in design or construction, which must be approved, by Department of Building and Safety Engineers and Inspectors.

This general approval of an equivalent alternate to the Code is only valid where an engineer and/or inspector of this Department has determined that all conditions of this Approval have been met in the project in which it is to be used.

Hilti offers software to assist in the design of anchorages using Hilti products.

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1901.3, 1905.1.3, ACI 318-14, ch. 17

Attachment: ICC ES Report No. ESR-3829 (32 Pages)

ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-3829

Reissued April 2018
Revised April 24, 2018
This report is subject to renewal April 2020.

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DIVISION: 03 00 00—CONCRETE
Section: 03 16 00—Concrete Anchors

DIVISION: 05 00 00—METALS
Section: 05 05 19—Post-Installed Concrete Anchors

REPORT HOLDER:

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EVALUATION SUBJECT:

HILTI HIT-RE 100 ADHESIVE ANCHORS IN CRACKED AND UNCRACKED CONCRETE

1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE

Compliance with the following codes:

- 2015, 2012, 2009 and 2006 *International Building Code*® (IBC)
- * 2015, 2012, 2009 and ~~2006~~ *International Residential Code*® (IRC)

For evaluation for compliance with codes adopted by the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS), see ESR-3829 LABC and LARC Supplement.

Property evaluated:

Structural

2.0 USES

The Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchoring System is used as anchorage in cracked and uncracked normal-weight concrete having a specified compressive strength, f'_c, of 2,500 psi to 8,500 psi (17.2 MPa to 58.6 MPa) to resist static, wind and earthquake (Seismic Design Categories A through F) tension and shear loads.

The anchor system complies with anchors as described in Section 1901.3 of the 2015 IBC, Section 1909 of the 2012 IBC and is an alternative to cast-in-place and post-installed anchors described in Section 1908 of the 2012 IBC, and Sections 1911 and 1912 of the 2009 and 2006 IBC. The anchor system may also be used where an engineered design is submitted in accordance with Section R301.1.3 of the IRC.

3.0 DESCRIPTION

3.1 General:

The Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchoring System is comprised of the following components:

- Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive packaged in foil packs
- Adhesive mixing and dispensing equipment
- Equipment for hole cleaning and adhesive injection

The Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchoring System may be used with continuously threaded rod or deformed steel reinforcing bars as depicted in Figure 1. The primary components of the Hilti Adhesive Anchoring System, including the Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive, HIT-RE-M static mixing nozzle and steel anchoring elements, are shown in Figure 3 of this report.

The manufacturer's printed installation instructions (MPII), as included with each adhesive unit package, are replicated as Figure 5 of this report.

3.2 Materials:

3.2.1 Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive: Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive is an injectable, two-component epoxy adhesive. The two components are separated by means of a dual-cylinder foil pack attached to a manifold. The two components combine and react when dispensed through a static mixing nozzle attached to the manifold. Hilti HIT-RE 100 is available in 11.1-ounce (330 ml), 16.9-ounce (500 ml), and 47.3-ounce (1400 ml) foil packs. The manifold attached to each foil pack is stamped with the adhesive expiration date. The shelf life, as indicated by the expiration date, applies to an unopened foil pack stored in a dry, dark environment and in accordance with Figure 5 of this report.

3.2.2 Hole Cleaning Equipment:

3.2.2.1 Standard Equipment: Standard hole cleaning equipment, comprised of steel wire brushes and air nozzles, is described in Figure 5 of this report.

3.2.2.2 Hilti Safe-Set™ System: For the elements described in Section 3.2.4, the Hilti TE-CD and TE-YD hollow carbide drill bit with a carbide drilling head conforming to ANSI B212.15 must be used. Used in conjunction with a Hilti vacuum with a minimum value for the maximum volumetric flow rate of 129 CFM (61 ℓ/s), the Hilti TE-CD or TE-YD drill bit will remove the drilling dust, automatically cleaning the hole.

3.2.3 Dispensers: Hilti HIT-RE 100 must be dispensed with manual dispensers, pneumatic dispensers, or electric dispensers provided by Hilti.

* Deleted by the City of Los Angeles

3.2.4 Anchor Elements:

3.2.4.1 Threaded Steel Rods: Threaded steel rods must be clean, continuously threaded rods (all-thread) in diameters as described in Tables 4 and 9 and Figure 1 of this report. Steel design information for common grades of threaded rods is provided in Table 2. Carbon steel threaded rods must be furnished with a 0.0002-inch-thick (0.005 mm) zinc electroplated coating in compliance with ASTM B633 SC 1 or must be hot-dip galvanized in compliance with ASTM A153, Class C or D. Stainless steel threaded rods must comply with ASTM F593 or ISO 3506 A4. Threaded steel rods must be straight and free of indentations or other defects along their length. The ends may be stamped with identifying marks, and the embedded end may be blunt cut or cut on the bias to a chisel point.

3.2.4.2 Steel Reinforcing Bars: Steel reinforcing bars are deformed bars as described in Table 3 of this report. Tables 5, 9, and 13 and Figure 1 summarize reinforcing bar size ranges. The embedded portions of reinforcing bars must be straight, and free of mill scale, rust, mud, oil and other coatings (other than zinc) that may impair the bond with the adhesive. Reinforcing bars must not be bent after installation except as set forth in Section 26.6.3.1(b) of ACI 318-14 or Section 7.3.2 of ACI 318-11, as applicable, with the additional condition that the bars must be bent cold, and heating of reinforcing bars to facilitate field bending is not permitted.

3.2.4.3 Ductility: In accordance with ACI 318-14 2.3 or ACI 318-11 D.1, as applicable, in order for a steel element to be considered ductile, the tested elongation must be at least 14 percent and reduction of area must be at least 30 percent. Steel elements with a tested elongation of less than 14 percent or a reduction of area of less than 30 percent, or both, are considered brittle. Values for various steel materials are provided in Tables 2 and 3 of this report. Where values are nonconforming or unstated, the steel must be considered brittle.

3.3 Concrete:

Normal-weight concrete must comply with Sections 1903 and 1905 of the IBC, as applicable. The specified compressive strength of the concrete must be from 2,500 psi to 8,500 psi (17.2 MPa to 58.6 MPa).

4.0 DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

4.1 Strength Design:

Refer to Table 1 for the design parameters for specific installed elements, and refer to Figure 2 and Section 4.1.4 for a flowchart to determine the applicable design bond strength or pullout strength.

4.1.1 General: The design strength of anchors under the 2015 IBC, as well as the 2015 IRC must be determined in accordance with ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 and this report.

Design strength of anchors complying with the 2012, 2009, and 2006 IBC and 2012, 2009, and 2006 IRC, must be in accordance with ACI 318-11 Appendix D and this report.

A design example according to the 2015 IBC is included given in Figure 4.

Design parameters are provided in Tables 4 through 15 and based on ACI 318-14 for use with the 2015 IBC, and ACI 318-11 for use with the 2012, 2009, and 2006 IBC unless noted otherwise in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.11 of this report.

The strength design of anchors must comply with ACI 318-14 17.3.1 or ACI 318-11 D.4.1, as applicable, except as required in ACI 318-14 17.3.1 or ACI 318-11 D.4.1, as applicable, except as required in ACI 318-14 17.2.3 or ACI 318-11 D.3.3, as applicable.

Strength reduction factors, ϕ, as given in ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable, must be used for load combinations calculated in accordance with Section 1605.2 of the IBC or Section 5.3 or ACI 318-14 or Section 9.2 of ACI 318-11, as applicable. Strength reduction factors, ϕ, as given in ACI 318-11 D.4.4 must be used for load combinations calculated in accordance with ACI 318 Appendix C.

4.1.2 Static Steel Strength in Tension: The nominal static steel strength of a single anchor in tension, N_{sa}, in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.4.1.2 or ACI 318-11 D.5.1.2, as applicable, and the associated strength reduction factors, ϕ, in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable, are provided in the tables outlined in Table 1 for the anchor element types included in this report.

4.1.3 Static Concrete Breakout Strength in Tension: The nominal concrete breakout strength of a single anchor or group of anchors in tension, N_{cb} or N_{cbg}, must be calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.4.2 or ACI 318 D.5.2, as applicable, with the following addition:

The basic concrete breakout strength of a single anchor in tension, N_b, must be calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.4.2.2 or ACI 318-11 D.5.2.2, as applicable, using the values of $k_{c,cr}$, and $k_{c,uncr}$ as described in this report. Where analysis indicates no cracking in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.4.2.6 or ACI 318-11 D.5.2.6, as applicable, N_b must be calculated using $k_{c,uncr}$ and $\Psi_{c,N}$ = 1.0, see Table 1. For anchors in lightweight concrete, see ACI 318-14 17.2.6 or ACI 318-11 D.3.6, as applicable. The value of f'_c used for calculation must be limited to 8,000 psi (55 MPa) in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.2.7 or ACI 318-11 D.3.7, as applicable. Additional information for the determination of nominal bond strength in tension is given in Section 4.1.4 of this report.

4.1.4 Static Bond Strength in Tension: The nominal static bond strength of a single adhesive anchor or group of adhesive anchors in tension, N_a or N_{ag}, must be calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.4.5 or ACI 318-11 D.5.5, as applicable. Bond strength values are a function of the concrete compressive strength, whether the concrete is cracked or uncracked, the concrete temperature range, and the installation conditions (dry, water-saturated, etc.). The resulting characteristic bond strength shall be multiplied by the associated strength reduction factor ϕ_{nn} as follows:

DRILLING METHOD	CONCRETE TYPE	PERMISSIBLE INSTALLATION CONDITIONS	BOND STRENGTH	ASSOCIATED STRENGTH REDUCTION FACTOR
Hammer-drill	Uncracked	Dry	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	ϕ_d
		Water-saturated	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	ϕ_{ws}
		Water-filled hole	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	ϕ_{wf}
		Underwater application	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	ϕ_{uw}
	Cracked	Dry	$\tau_{k,cr}$	ϕ_d
		Water-saturated	$\tau_{k,cr}$	ϕ_{ws}
		Water-filled hole	$\tau_{k,cr}$	ϕ_{wf}
		Underwater application	$\tau_{k,cr}$	ϕ_{uw}
Hammer-drill with Hilti TE-YD or TE-CD Hollow Drill Bit	Uncracked	Dry	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	ϕ_d
		Water-saturated	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	ϕ_{ws}
	Cracked	Dry	$\tau_{k,cr}$	ϕ_d
		Water-saturated	$\tau_{k,cr}$	ϕ_{ws}

Figure 2 of this report presents a bond strength design selection flowchart. Strength reduction factors for determination of the bond strength are outlined in Table 7, 8, 11, 12 and 15 of this report. Adjustments to the bond strength may also be made for increased concrete compressive strength as noted in the footnotes to the bond strength tables.

4.1.5 Static Steel Strength in Shear: The nominal static strength of a single anchor in shear as governed by the steel, V_{sa}, in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.5.1.2 or ACI 318-11 D.6.1.2, as applicable, and strength reduction factors, ϕ, in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable, are given in the tables outlined in Table 1 for the anchor element types included in this report.

4.1.6 Static Concrete Breakout Strength in Shear: The nominal static concrete breakout strength of a single anchor or group of anchors in shear, V_{cb} or V_{cbg}, must be calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.5.2 or ACI 318-11 D.6.2, as applicable, based on information given in the tables outlined in Table 1. The basic concrete breakout strength of a single anchor in shear, V_b, must be calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.5.2.2 or ACI 318-11 D.6.2.2, as applicable, using the values of d given in the tables as outlined in Table 1 for the corresponding anchor steel in lieu of d_a (2015, 2012, and 2009 IBC) and d_o (2006 IBC). In addition, h_{ef} must be substituted for ℓ_e. In no case must ℓ_e exceed $8d$. The value of f'_c must be limited to a maximum of 8,000 psi (55 MPa) in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.2.7 or ACI 318-11 D.3.7, as applicable.

4.1.7 Static Concrete Pryout Strength in Shear: The nominal static pryout strength of a single anchor or group of anchors in shear, V_{cp} or V_{cpg}, must be calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.5.3 or ACI 318-11 D.6.3, as applicable.

4.1.8 Interaction of Tensile and Shear Forces: For designs that include combined tension and shear, the interaction of tension and shear loads must be calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 Section 17.6 or ACI 318-11 Section D.7, as applicable.

4.1.9 Minimum Member Thickness, h_{min}, Anchor Spacing, s_{min} and Edge Distance, c_{min}: In lieu of ACI 318-14 17.7.1 and 17.7.3; or ACI 318-11 D.8.1 and D.8.3, as applicable, values of s_{min} and c_{min} described in this report must be observed for anchor design and installation. Likewise, in lieu of ACI 318-14 17.7.5 or ACI 318-11 D.8.5, as applicable, the minimum member thicknesses, h_{min}, described in this report must be observed for anchor design and installation. For adhesive anchors that will remain untorqued, ACI 318-14 17.7.4 or ACI 318-11 D.8.4, as applicable, applies.

For edge distances c_{ai} and anchor spacing s_{ai}, the maximum torque T_{max} shall comply with the following requirements:

REDUCED MAXIMUM INSTALLATION TORQUE $T_{max,red}$ FOR EDGE DISTANCES c_{ai} < (5 x d_a)		
EDGE DISTANCE, c_{ai}	**MINIMUM ANCHOR SPACING, s_{ai}**	**MAXIMUM TORQUE, $T_{max,red}$**
1.75 in. (45 mm) ≤ c_{ai} < 5 x d_a	5 x d_a ≤ s_{ai} < 16 in.	0.3 x T_{max}
	s_{ai} ≥ 16 in. (406 mm)	0.5 x T_{max}

4.1.10 Critical Edge Distance c_{ac} and $\psi_{cp,Na}$: The modification factor $\psi_{cp,Na}$, must be determined in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.4.5.5 or ACI 318-11 D.5.5.5, as applicable, except as noted below:

For all cases where c_{Na}/c_{ac}<1.0, $\psi_{cp,Na}$ determined from ACI 318-14 Eq. 17.4.5.5b or ACI 318-11 Eq. D-27, as applicable, need not be taken less than c_{Na}/c_{ac}. For all other cases, $\psi_{cp,Na}$ shall be taken as 1.0.

The critical edge distance, c_{ac} must be calculated according to Eq. 17.4.5.5c for ACI 318-14 or Eq. D-27a for ACI 318-11, in lieu of ACI 318-14 17.7.6 or ACI 318-11 D.8.6, as applicable.

$$c_{ac}=h_{ef}\cdot\left(\frac{\tau_{k,uncr}}{1160}\right)^{0.4}\cdot\left[3.1-0.7\frac{h}{h_{ef}}\right]$$

(Eq. 17.4.5.5c for ACI 318-14 or Eq. D-27a for ACI 318-11)

where

$\left[\frac{h}{h_{ef}}\right]$ need not be taken as larger than 2.4; and

$\tau_{k,uncr}$ = the characteristic bond strength stated in the tables of this report whereby $\tau_{k,uncr}$ need not be taken as larger than:

$$\tau_{k,uncr}=\frac{k_{uncr}\sqrt{h_{ef}f'_c}}{\pi\cdot d_a} \qquad \text{Eq. (4-1)}$$

4.1.11 Design Strength in Seismic Design Categories C, D, E and F: In structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F under the IBC or IRC, anchors must be designed in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.2.3 or ACI 318-11 D.3.3, as applicable, except as described below.

Modifications to ACI 318-14 17.2.3 shall be applied under Section 1905.1.8 of the 2015 IBC. For the 2012 IBC, Section 1905.9 shall be omitted. The nominal steel shear strength, V_{sa}, must be adjusted by $\alpha_{V,seis}$ as given in the tables summarized in Table 1 for the anchor element types included in this report. For tension, the nominal bond strength τ_{kcr} must be adjusted by $\alpha_{N,seis}$. See Tables 7, 8, 11, 12, and 15.

As an exception to ACI 318-11 D.3.3.4.2: Anchors designed to resist wall out-of-plane forces with design strengths equal to or greater than the force determined in accordance with ASCE 7 Equation 12.11-1 or 12.14-10 shall be deemed to satisfy ACI 318-11 D.3.3.4.3(d).

Under ACI 318-11 D.3.3.4.3(d), in lieu of requiring the anchor design tensile strength to satisfy the tensile strength requirements of ACI 318-11 D.4.1.1, the anchor design tensile strength shall be calculated from ACI 318-11 D.3.3.4.4.

The following exceptions apply to ACI 318-11 D.3.3.5.2:

1. For the calculation of the in-plane shear strength of anchor bolts attaching wood sill plates of bearing or non-bearing walls of light-frame wood structures to foundations or foundation stem walls, the in-plane shear strength in accordance with ACI 318-11 D.6.2 and D.6.3 need not be computed and ACI 318-11 D.3.3.5.3 need not apply provided all of the following are satisfied:

1.1. The allowable in-plane shear strength of the anchor is determined in accordance with AF&PA NDS Table 11E for lateral design values parallel to grain.

1.2. The maximum anchor nominal diameter is $^5/_8$ inch (16 mm).

1.3. Anchor bolts are embedded into concrete a minimum of 7 inches (178 mm).

1.4. Anchor bolts are located a minimum of $1^3/_4$ inches (45 mm) from the edge of the concrete parallel to the length of the wood sill plate.

1.5. Anchor bolts are located a minimum of 15 anchor diameters from the edge of the concrete perpendicular to the length of the wood sill plate.

1.6. The sill plate is 2-inch or 3-inch nominal thickness.

2. For the calculation of the in-plane shear strength of anchor bolts attaching cold-formed steel track of bearing or non-bearing walls of light-frame construction to foundations or foundation stem walls, the in-plane shear strength in accordance with ACI 318-11 D.6.2 and D.6.3 need not be computed and ACI 318-11 D.3.3.5.3 need not apply provided all of the following are satisfied:

2.1. The maximum anchor nominal diameter is $^5/_8$ inch (16 mm).

2.2. Anchors are embedded into concrete a minimum of 7 inches (178 mm).

2.3. Anchors are located a minimum of $1^3/_4$ inches (45 mm) from the edge of the concrete parallel to the length of the track.

2.4. Anchors are located a minimum of 15 anchor diameters from the edge of the concrete perpendicular to the length of the track.

2.5. The track is 33 to 68 mil designation thickness.

Allowable in-plane shear strength of exempt anchors, parallel to the edge of concrete shall be permitted to be determined in accordance with AISI S100 Section E3.3.1.

3. In light-frame construction, bearing or nonbearing walls, shear strength of concrete anchors less than or equal to 1 inch [25 mm] in diameter attaching a sill plate or track to foundation or foundation stem wall need not satisfy ACI 318-11 D.3.3.5.3(a) through (c) when the design strength of the anchors is determined in accordance with ACI 318-11 D.6.2.1(c).

4.2 Installation:

Installation parameters are illustrated in Figure 1. Installation must be in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.8.1 and 17.8.2; or ACI 318-11 D.9.1 and D.9.2, as applicable. Anchor locations must comply with this report and the plans and specifications approved by the code official. Installation of the Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchor System must conform to the manufacturer's printed installation instructions (MPII) included in each unit package as provided in Figure 5 of this report. The MPII contains additional requirements for combinations of drill hole depth, diameter, and dispensing and installation equipment.

4.3 Special Inspection:

Periodic special inspection must be performed where required in accordance with Section 1705.1.1 and Table 1705.3 of the 2015 and 2012 IBC, Section 1704.15 and Table 1704.4 of the 2009 IBC, or Section 1704.13 of the 2006 IBC, and this report. The special inspector must be on the jobsite initially during anchor installation to verify anchor type, anchor dimensions, concrete type, concrete compressive strength, adhesive identification and expiration date, hole dimensions, hole cleaning procedures, anchor spacing, edge distances, concrete thickness, anchor embedment, tightening torque and adherence to the manufacturer's printed installation instructions.

The special inspector must verify the initial installations of each type and size of adhesive anchor by construction personnel on site. Subsequent installations of the same anchor type and size by the same construction personnel are permitted to be performed in the absence of the special inspector. Any change in the anchor product being installed or the personnel performing the installation requires an initial inspection. For ongoing installations over an extended period, the special inspector must make regular inspections to confirm correct handling and installation of the product.

Continuous special inspection of adhesive anchors installed in horizontal or upwardly inclined orientations to resist sustained tension loads shall be performed in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.8.2.4, 26.7.1(h), and 26.13.3.2(c); or ACI 318-11 D.9.2.4, as applicable.

Under the IBC, additional requirements as set forth in Sections 1705, 1706, and 1707 must be observed, where applicable.

5.0 CONDITIONS OF USE

The Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchor System described in this report complies with or is a suitable alternative to what is specified in the codes listed in Section 1.0 of this report, subject to the following conditions:

5.1 Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive anchors must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's printed installation instructions as included in the adhesive packaging and provided in Figure 5 of this report.

5.2 The anchors must be installed in cracked and uncracked normal-weight concrete having a specified compressive strength f'_c = 2,500 psi to 8,500 psi (17.2 MPa to 58.6 MPa).

5.3 The values of f'_c used for calculation purposes must not exceed 8,000 psi (55.1 MPa)

5.4 The concrete shall have attained its minimum compressive strength prior to the installation of anchors.

5.5 Anchors must be installed in concrete base materials in holes predrilled in accordance with the instructions in Figure 5, using carbide-tipped drill bits manufactured with the range of maximum and minimum drill-tip dimensions specified in ANSI B212.15-1994.

5.6 Loads applied to the anchors must be adjusted in accordance with Section 1605.2 of the IBC for strength design.

5.7 Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive anchors are recognized for use to resist short- and long-term loads, including wind and earthquake, subject to the conditions of this report.

5.8 In structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F under the IBC or IRC, anchor strength must be adjusted in accordance in accordance with Section 4.1.11 of this report.

5.9 Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive anchors are permitted to be installed in concrete that is cracked or that may be expected to crack during the service life of the anchor, subject to the conditions of this report.

5.10 Strength design values must be established in accordance with Section 4.1 of this report.

5.11 Minimum anchor spacing and edge distance as well as minimum member thickness must comply with the values noted in this report.

5.12 Prior to anchor installation, calculations and details demonstrating compliance with this report must be submitted to the code official. The calculations and details must be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.

5.13 Anchors are not permitted to support fire-resistive construction. Where not otherwise prohibited by the code, Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive anchors are permitted for installation in fire-resistive construction provided that at least one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- Anchors are used to resist wind or seismic forces only.
- Anchors that support gravity load–bearing structural elements are within a fire-resistive envelope or a fire-resistive membrane, are protected by approved fire-resistive materials, or have been evaluated for resistance to fire exposure in accordance with recognized standards.
- Anchors are used to support nonstructural elements.

5.14 Since an ICC-ES acceptance criteria for evaluating data to determine the performance of adhesive anchors subjected to fatigue or shock loading is unavailable at this time, the use of these anchors under such conditions is beyond the scope of this report.

5.15 Use of zinc-plated carbon steel threaded rods or steel reinforcing bars is limited to dry, interior locations.

5.16 Use of hot-dipped galvanized carbon steel and stainless steel rods is permitted for exterior exposure or damp environments.

5.17 Steel anchoring materials in contact with preservative-treated and fire-retardant-treated wood must be of zinc-coated carbon steel or stainless steel. The minimum coating weights for zinc-coated steel must comply with ASTM A153.

5.18 Periodic special inspection must be provided in accordance with Section 4.3 of this report. Continuous special inspection for anchors installed in horizontal or upwardly inclined orientations to resist sustained tension loads must be provided in accordance with Section 4.3 of this report.

5.19 Installation of anchors in horizontal or upwardly inclined orientations to resist sustained tension loads shall be performed by personnel certified by an applicable certification program in accordance with ACI 318-14 17.8.2.2 or 17.8.2.3; or ACI 318-11 D.9.2.2 or D.9.2.3, as applicable.

5.20 Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive anchors may be used to resist tension and shear forces in floor, wall, and overhead installations only if installation is into concrete with a temperature between 41°F and 104°F (5°C and 40°C) for threaded rods and rebar. Overhead installations for hole diameters larger than $^{7}/_{16}$-inch or 10mm require the use of piston plugs (HIT-SZ) during injection to the back of the hole. $^{7}/_{16}$-inch or 10mm diameter holes may be injected directly to the back of the hole with the use of extension tubing on the end of the nozzle. The adhesive anchor must be supported until fully cured (i.e., with Hilti HIT-OHW wedges, or other suitable means). Where temporary restraint devices are used, their use shall not result in imparement of the anchor shear resistance.

5.21 Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive is manufactured by Hilti GmbH, Kaufering, Germany, under a quality-control program with inspections by ICC-ES.

6.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

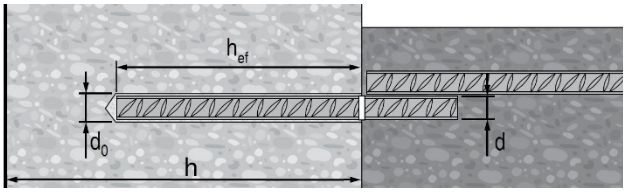
Data in accordance with the ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Post-installed Adhesive Anchors in Concrete (AC308), dated October 2017, which incorporates requirements in ACI 355.4-11, including but not limited to tests under freeze/thaw conditions (Table 3.2, test series 6); and quality-control documentation.

7.0 IDENTIFICATION

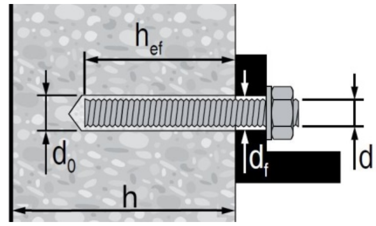
7.1 Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive is identified by packaging labeled with the company name (Hilti) and address, product name, lot number, expiration date, and evaluation report number (ESR-3829).

7.2 Threaded rods, nuts, washers, and deformed reinforcing bars are standard elements and must conform to applicable national or international specifications.

DEFORMED REINFORCEMENT



THREADED ROD



US Rebar

d	Ø d_0 [inch]	h_{ef} [inch]
#3	1/2	2 3/8...7 1/2
#4	5/8	2 3/4...10
#5	3/4	3 1/8...12 1/2
#6	7/8	3 1/2...15
#7	1	3 1/2...17 1/2
#8	1 1/8	4...20
#9	1 3/8	4 1/2...22 1/2
#10	1 1/2	5...25

HAS / HIT-V

Ø d [inch]	Ø d_0 [inch]	h_{ef} [inch]	Ø d_f [inch]	T_{max} [ft-lb]	T_{max} [Nm]
3/8	7/16	2 3/8 ... 7 1/2	7/16	15	20
1/2	9/16	2 3/4 ... 10	9/16	30	41
5/8	3/4	3 1/8 ... 12 1/2	11/16	60	81
3/4	7/8	3 1/2 ... 15	13/16	100	136
7/8	1	3 1/2 ... 17 1/2	15/16	125	169
1	1 1/8	4 ... 20	1 1/8	150	203
1 1/4	1 3/8	5 ... 25	1 3/8	200	271

CA Rebar

d	Ø d_0 [inch]	h_{ef} [mm]
10 M	9/16	70...226
15 M	3/4	80...320
20 M	1	90...390
25 M	1 1/4	101...504
30 M	1 1/2	120...598

HIT-V

Ø d [mm]	Ø d_0 [mm]	h_{ef} [mm]	Ø d_f [mm]	T_{max} [Nm]
M8	10	60...160	9	10
M10	12	60...200	12	20
M12	14	70...240	14	40
M16	18	80...320	18	80
M20	22	90...400	22	150
M24	28	96...480	26	200
M27	30	108...540	30	270
M30	35	120...600	33	300

EU Rebar

Ø d [mm]	Ø d_0 [mm]	h_{ef} [mm]
8	12	60...160
10	14	60...200
12	16	70...240
14	18	75...280
16	20	80...320
18	22	85...360
20	25	90...400
22	28	95...440
24	32	96...480
25	32	100...500
26	35	104...520
28	35	112...560
30	37	120...600
32	40	128...640

FIGURE 1—INSTALLATION PARAMETERS

TABLE 1—DESIGN TABLE INDEX

Design Table		Fractional		Metric	
		Table	Page	Table	Page
Standard Threaded Rod 	Steel Strength - N_{sa}, V_{sa}	4	9	9	14
	Concrete Breakout - N_{cb}, N_{cbg}, V_{cb}, V_{cbg}, V_{cp}, V_{cpg}	6	11	10	15
	Bond Strength - N_a, N_{ag}	8	13	12	17

Design Table		Fractional		EU Metric		Canadian	
		Table	Page	Table	Page	Table	Page
Steel Reinforcing Bars 	Steel Strength - N_{sa}, V_{sa}	5	10	9	14	13	18
	Concrete Breakout - N_{cb}, N_{cbg}, V_{cb}, V_{cbg}, V_{cp}, V_{cpg}	6	11	10	15	14	18
	Bond Strength - N_a, N_{ag}	7	12	11	16	15	19

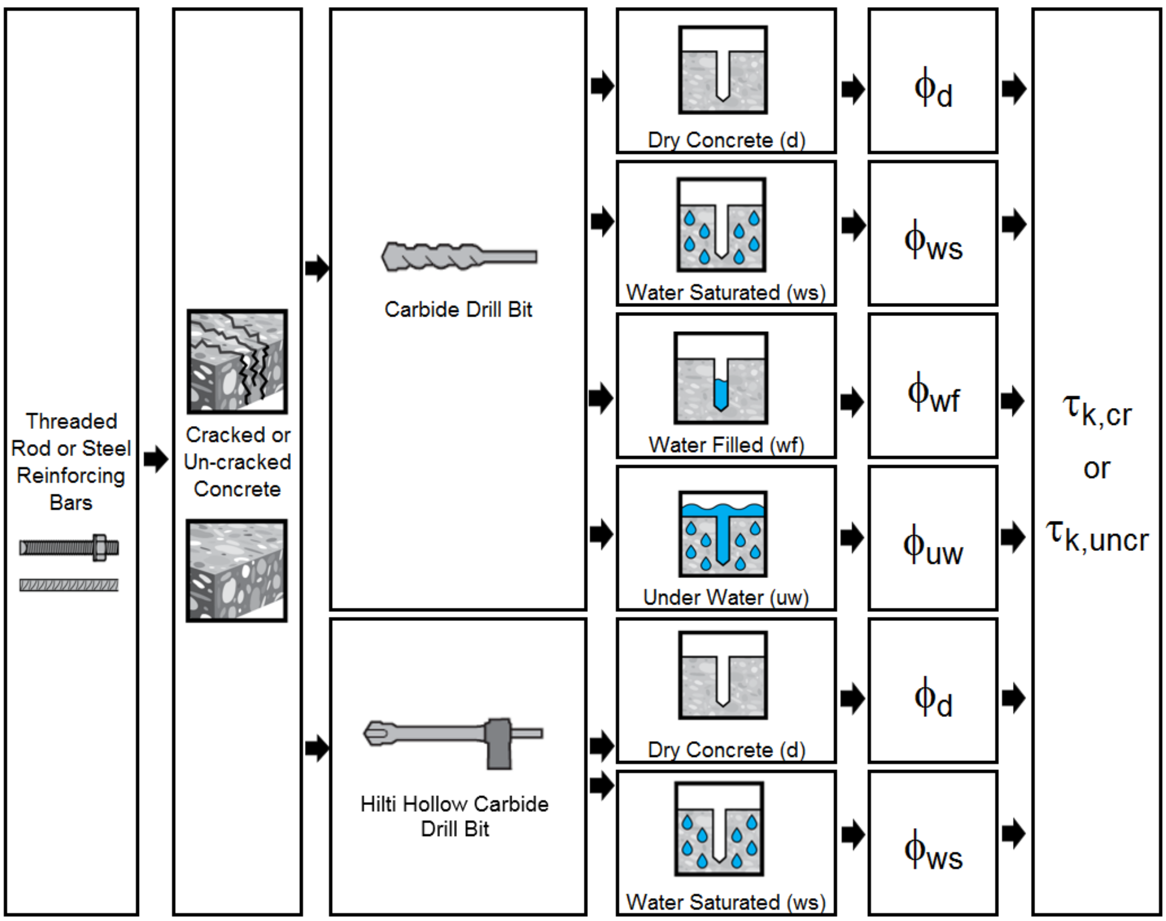


FIGURE 2—FLOWCHART FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DESIGN BOND STRENGTH

TABLE 2—SPECIFICATIONS AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF COMMON CARBON AND STAINLESS STEEL THREADED ROD MATERIALS[1]

THREADED ROD SPECIFICATION			Minimum specified ultimate strength, f_{uta}	Minimum specified yield strength 0.2 percent offset, f_{ya}	f_{uta}/f_{ya}	Elongation, min. percent[6]	Reduction of Area, min. percent	Specification for nuts[8]
CARBON STEEL	ASTM A193[2] Grade B7 ≤ $2^{1}/_{2}$ in. (≤ 64 mm)	psi (MPa)	125,000 (862)	105,000 (724)	1.19	16	50	ASTM A194
	ASTM F1554, Grade 36[6]	psi (MPa)	58,000 (400)	36,000 (248)	1.61	23	40	ASTM A194 or ASTM A563
	ASTM F1554, Grade 55[6]	psi (MPa)	75,000 (517)	55,000 (379)	1.36	21	30	ASTM A194 or ASTM A563
	ASTM F1554, Grade 105[6]	psi (MPa)	125,000 (862)	105,000 (724)	1.19	15	45	ASTM A194 or ASTM A563
	ISO 898-1[3] Class 5.8	MPa (psi)	500 (72,500)	400 (58,000)	1.25	22	-	DIN 934 Grade 6
	ISO 898-1[3] Class 8.8	MPa (psi)	800 (116,000)	640 (92,800)	1.25	12	52	DIN 934 Grade 8
STAINLESS STEEL	ASTM F593[4] CW1 (316) $^{1}/_{4}$-in. to $^{5}/_{8}$-in.	psi (MPa)	100,000 (690)	65,000 (448)	1.54	20	-	ASTM F594
	ASTM F593[4] CW2 (316) $^{3}/_{4}$-in. to $1^{1}/_{2}$-in.	psi (MPa)	85,000 (586)	45,000 (310)	1.89	25	-	ASTM F594
	ASTM A193 Grade 8(M), Class 1[2] 1 ¼-in.	psi (MPa)	75,000 (517)	30,000 (207)	2.50	30	50	ASTM A194
	ISO 3506-1[5] A4-70 M8 – M24	MPa (psi)	700 (101,500)	450 (65,250)	1.56	40	-	ISO 4032
	ISO 3506-1[5] A4-50 M27 – M30	MPa (psi)	500 (72,500)	210 (30,450)	2.38	40	-	ISO 4032

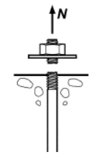
[1]Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive may be used in conjunction with all grades of continuously threaded carbon or stainless steel rod (all-thread) that comply with the code reference standards and that have thread characteristics comparable with ANSI B1.1 UNC Coarse Thread Series or ANSI B1.13M M Profile Metric Thread Series. Values for threaded rod types and associated nuts supplied by Hilti are provided here.
[2]Standard Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service
[3]Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel – Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs
[4]Standard Steel Specification for Stainless Steel Bolts, Hex Cap Screws, and Studs
[5]Mechanical properties of corrosion-resistant stainless steel fasteners – Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs
[6]Standard Specification for Anchor Bolts, Steel, 36, 55, and 105-ksi Yield Strength
[7]Based on 2-in. (50 mm) gauge length except for A 193, which are based on a gauge length of 4d and ISO 898, which is based on 5d.
[8]Nuts of other grades and styles having specified proof load stresses greater than the specified grade and style are also suitable. Nuts must have specified proof load stresses equal to or greater than the minimum tensile strength of the specified threaded rod.

TABLE 3—SPECIFICATIONS AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF COMMON STEEL REINFORCING BARS

REINFORCING BAR SPECIFICATION		Minimum specified ultimate strength, f_{uta}	Minimum specified yield strength, f_{ya}
ASTM A615[1] Gr. 60	psi (MPa)	90,000 (620)	60,000 (414)
ASTM A615[1] Gr. 40	psi (MPa)	60,000 (414)	40,000 (276)
ASTM A706[2] Gr. 60	psi (MPa)	80,000 (550)	60,000 (414)
DIN 488[3] BSt 500	MPa (psi)	550 (79,750)	500 (72,500)
CAN/CSA-G30.18[4] Gr. 400	MPa (psi)	540 (78,300)	400 (58,000)

[1]Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
[2]Standard Specification for Low Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
[3]Reinforcing steel; reinforcing steel bars; dimensions and masses
[4]Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

Fractional Threaded Rod



Steel Strength

TABLE 4—STEEL DESIGN INFORMATION FOR FRACTIONAL THREADED ROD

DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Nominal rod diameter (in.)[1]						
				3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1 1/4
Rod outside diameter		d	in. (mm)	0.375 (9.5)	0.5 (12.7)	0.625 (15.9)	0.75 (19.1)	0.875 (22.2)	1 (25.4)	1.25 (31.8)
Rod effective cross-sectional area		A_{se}	in.^{2} (mm^2)	0.0775 (50)	0.1419 (92)	0.2260 (146)	0.3345 (216)	0.4617 (298)	0.6057 (391)	0.9691 (625)
ISO 898-1 Class 5.8	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	5,620 (25.0)	10,290 (45.8)	16,385 (72.9)	24,250 (107.9)	33,470 (148.9)	43,910 (195.3)	70,260 (312.5)
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	3,370 (15)	6,175 (27.5)	9,830 (43.7)	14,550 (64.7)	20,085 (89.3)	26,345 (117.2)	42,155 (187.5)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70						
	Strength reduction factor for tension[2]	ϕ	-	0.65						
	Strength reduction factor for shear[2]	ϕ	-	0.60						
ASTM A193 B7	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	9,685 (43.1)	17,735 (78.9)	28,250 (125.7)	41,810 (186.0)	57,710 (256.7)	75,710 (336.8)	121,135 (538.8)
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	5,810 (25.9)	10,640 (47.3)	16,950 (75.4)	25,085 (111.6)	34,625 (154.0)	45,425 (202.1)	72,680 (323.3)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70						
	Strength reduction factor for tension[3]	ϕ	-	0.75						
	Strength reduction factor for shear[3]	ϕ	-	0.65						
ASTM F1554 Gr. 36	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	- -	8,230 (36.6)	13,110 (58.3)	19,400 (86.3)	26,780 (119.1)	35,130 (156.3)	56,210 (250.0)
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	- -	4,940 (22.0)	7,865 (35.0)	11,640 (51.8)	16,070 (71.5)	21,080 (93.8)	33,725 (150.0)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.60						
	Strength reduction factor for tension[3]	ϕ	-	0.75						
	Strength reduction factor for shear[3]	ϕ	-	0.65						
ASTM F1554 Gr. 55	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	- -	10,645 (47.4)	16,950 (75.4)	25,090 (111.6)	34,630 (154.0)	45,430 (202.1)	72,685 (323.3)
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	- -	6,385 (28.4)	10,170 (45.2)	15,055 (67.0)	20,780 (92.4)	27,260 (121.3)	43,610 (194.0)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70						
	Strength reduction factor for tension[3]	ϕ	-	0.75						
	Strength reduction factor for shear[3]	ϕ	-	0.65						
ASTM F1554 Gr. 105	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	- -	17,740 (78.9)	28,250 (125.7)	41,815 (186.0)	57,715 (256.7)	75,715 (336.8)	121,135 (538.8)
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	- -	10,645 (47.4)	16,950 (75.4)	25,090 (111.6)	34,630 (154.0)	45,430 (202.1)	72,680 (323.3)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70						
	Strength reduction factor for tension[3]	ϕ	-	0.75						
	Strength reduction factor for shear[3]	ϕ	-	0.65						
ASTM F593, CW Stainless	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	7,750 (34.5)	14,190 (63.1)	22,600 (100.5)	28,435 (126.5)	39,245 (174.6)	51,485 (229.0)	- -
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	4,650 (20.7)	8,515 (37.9)	13,560 (60.3)	17,060 (75.9)	23,545 (104.7)	30,890 (137.4)	- -
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70						-
	Strength reduction factor for tension[2]	ϕ	-	0.65						-
	Strength reduction factor for shear[2]	ϕ	-	0.60						-
ASTM A193 Gr. 8(M), Class 1 Stainless	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	- -						55,240 (245.7)
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	- -						33,145 (147.4)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	-						0.60
	Strength reduction factor for tension[3]	ϕ	-	-						0.75
	Strength reduction factor for shear[3]	ϕ	-	-						0.65

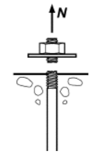
For **SI**: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N. For **pound-inch** units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf

[1]Values provided for common rod material types are based on specified strengths and calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 Eq (17.4.1.2) and Eq. (17.5.1.2b); or ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-2) and Eq. (D-29), as applicable. Nuts and washers must be appropriate for the rod.

[2]For use with the load combinations of IBC Section 1605.2, ACI 318-14 5.3 or ACI 318-11 9.2, as applicable, as set forth in ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable. If the load combinations of ACI 318-11 Appendix C are used, the appropriate value of ϕ must be determined in accordance with ACI 318-11 D.4.4. Values correspond to a brittle steel element.

[3]For use with the load combinations of of IBC Section 1605.2, ACI 318-14 5.3 or ACI 318-11 9.2, as applicable, as set forth in ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable. If the load combinations of ACI 318-11 Appendix C are used, the appropriate value of ϕ must be determined in accordance with ACI 318-11 D.4.4. Values correspond to a ductile steel element.

Fractional Reinforcing Bars



Steel Strength

TABLE 5—STEEL DESIGN INFORMATION FOR FRACTIONAL REINFORCING BARS

DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Nominal Reinforcing bar size (Rebar)							
				#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10
Nominal bar diameter		d	in. (mm)	3/8 (9.5)	1/2 (12.7)	5/8 (15.9)	3/4 (19.1)	7/8 (22.2)	1 (25.4)	1 1/8 (28.6)	1 1/4 (31.8)
Bar effective cross-sectional area		A_{se}	in.^{2} (mm^2)	0.11 (71)	0.2 (129)	0.31 (200)	0.44 (284)	0.6 (387)	0.79 (510)	1.0 (645)	1.27 (819)
ASTM A615 Grade 40	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	6,600 (29.4)	12,000 (53.4)	18,600 (82.7)	26,400 (117.4)	36,000 (160.1)	47,400 (210.9)	60,000 (266.9)	76,200 (339.0)
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	3,960 (17.6)	7,200 (32.0)	11,160 (49.6)	15,840 (70.5)	21,600 (96.1)	28,440 (126.5)	36,000 (160.1)	45,720 (203.4)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70							
	Strength reduction factor ϕ for tension[2]	ϕ	-	0.65							
	Strength reduction factor ϕ for shear[2]	ϕ	-	0.60							
ASTM A615 Grade 60	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	9,900 (44.0)	18,000 (80.1)	27,900 (124.1)	39,600 (176.2)	54,000 (240.2)	71,100 (316.3)	90,000 (400.4)	114,300 (508.5)
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	5,940 (26.4)	10,800 (48.0)	16,740 (74.5)	23,760 (105.7)	32,400 (144.1)	42,660 (189.8)	54,000 (240.2)	68,580 (305.1)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70							
	Strength reduction factor ϕ for tension[2]	ϕ	-	0.65							
	Strength reduction factor ϕ for shear[2]	ϕ	-	0.60							
ASTM A706 Grade 60	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	lb (kN)	8,800 (39.1)	16,000 (71.2)	24,800 (110.3)	35,200 (156.6)	48,000 (213.5)	63,200 (281.1)	80,000 (355.9)	101,600 (452.0)
		V_{sa}	lb (kN)	5,280 (23.5)	9,600 (42.7)	14,880 (66.2)	21,120 (94.0)	28,800 (128.1)	37,920 (168.7)	48,000 (213.5)	60,960 (271.2)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$		0.70							
	Strength reduction factor ϕ for tension[3]	ϕ		0.75							
	Strength reduction factor ϕ for shear[3]	ϕ		0.65							

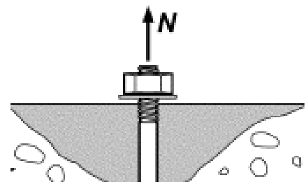
For **SI**: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N. For **pound-inch** units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf

[1]Values provided for common rod material types are based on specified strengths and calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 Eq (17.4.1.2) and Eq. (17.5.1.2b); or ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-2) and Eq. (D-29), as applicable. Nuts and washers must be appropriate for the rod.

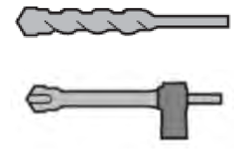
[2]For use with the load combinations of IBC Section 1605.2, ACI 318-14 5.3 or ACI 318-11 9.2, as applicable, as set forth in ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable. If the load combinations of ACI 318-11 Appendix C are used, the appropriate value of ϕ must be determined in accordance with ACI 318-11 D.4.4. Values correspond to a brittle steel element.

[3]For use with the load combinations of of IBC Section 1605.2, ACI 318-14 5.3 or ACI 318-11 9.2, as applicable, as set forth in ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable. If the load combinations of ACI 318-11 Appendix C are used, the appropriate value of ϕ must be determined in accordance with ACI 318-11 D.4.4. Values correspond to a ductile steel element.

Fractional Threaded Rod and Reinforcing Bars



Concrete Breakout Strength



Carbide Bit or Hilti Hollow Carbide Bit

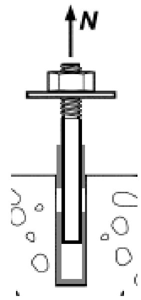
TABLE 6—CONCRETE BREAKOUT DESIGN INFORMATION FOR FRACTIONAL THREADED ROD AND REINFORCING BARS IN HOLES DRILLED WITH A HAMMER DRILL AND CARBIDE BIT (OR HILTI HOLLOW CARBIDE DRILL BIT)[1]

DESIGN INFORMATION	Symbol	Units	Nominal rod diameter (in.) / Reinforcing bar size							
			$^{3}/_{8}$ or #3	$^{1}/_{2}$ or #4	$^{5}/_{8}$ or #5	$^{3}/_{4}$ or #6	$^{7}/_{8}$ or #7	1 or #8	#9	11/4 or #10
Effectiveness factor for cracked concrete	$k_{c,cr}$	in-lb (SI)	17 (7.1)							
Effectiveness factor for uncracked concrete	$k_{c,uncr}$	in-lb (SI)	24 (10)							
Minimum embedment	$h_{ef,min}$	in. (mm)	$2^{3}/_{8}$ (60)	$2^{3}/_{4}$ (70)	$3^{1}/_{8}$ (79)	$3^{1}/_{2}$ (89)	$3^{1}/_{2}$ (89)	4 (102)	$4^{1}/_{2}$ (114)	5 (127)
Maximum embedment	$h_{ef,max}$	in. (mm)	$7^{1}/_{2}$ (191)	10 (254)	$12^{1}/_{2}$ (318)	15 (381)	$17^{1}/_{2}$ (445)	20 (508)	$22^{1}/_{2}$ (572)	25 (635)
Minimum anchor spacing[3]	s_{min}	in. (mm)	$1^{7}/_{8}$ (48)	$2^{1}/_{2}$ (64)	$3^{1}/_{8}$ (79)	$3^{3}/_{4}$ (95)	$4^{3}/_{8}$ (111)	5 (127)	$5^{5}/_{8}$ (143)	$6^{1}/_{4}$ (159)
Minimum edge distance[3]	c_{min}	-	5d; or see Section 4.1.9 of this report for design with reduced minimum edge distances							
Minimum concrete thickness	h_{min}	in. (mm)	$h_{ef} + 1^{1}/_{4}$ (h_{ef} + 30)		$h_{ef} + 2d_0$[4]					
Critical edge distance – splitting (for uncracked concrete)	c_{ac}	-	See Section 4.1.10 of this report.							
Strength reduction factor for tension, concrete failure modes, Condition B[2]	ϕ	-	0.65							
Strength reduction factor for shear, concrete failure modes, Condition B[2]	ϕ	-	0.70							

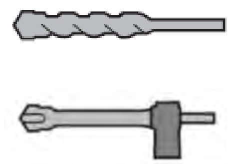
For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

[1]Additional setting information is described in Figure 5, Manufacturers Printed Installation Instructions (MPII).
[2]Values provided for post-installed anchors under Condition B without supplementary reinforcement as defined in ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable.
[3]For installations with $1^{3}/_{4}$-inch edge distance, refer to Section 4.1.9 of this report for spacing and maximum torque requirements.
[4] d_0 = hole diameter.

Fractional Reinforcing Bars



Bond Strength



Carbide Bit or Hilti Hollow Carbide Bit

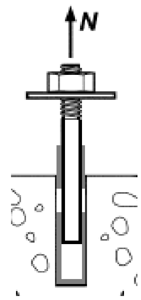
TABLE 7—BOND STRENGTH DESIGN INFORMATION FOR FRACTIONAL REINFORCING BARS IN HOLES DRILLED WITH A HAMMER DRILL AND CARBIDE BIT (OR HILTI HOLLOW CARBIDE DRILL BIT)[1,2,3,4]

DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Nominal reinforcing bar size							
				#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10
Minimum embedment		$h_{ef,min}$	in. (mm)	$2^3/_8$ (60)	$2^3/_4$ (70)	$3^1/_8$ (79)	$3^1/_2$ (89)	$3^1/_2$ (89)	4 (102)	$4^1/_2$ (114)	5 (127)
Maximum embedment		$h_{ef,max}$	in. (mm)	$7^1/_2$ (191)	10 (254)	$12^1/_2$ (318)	15 (381)	$17^1/_2$ (445)	20 (508)	$22^1/_2$ (572)	25 (635)
Dry concrete	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	psi (MPa)	476 (3.3)	476 (3.3)	476 (3.3)	476 (3.3)	476 (3.3)	452 (3.1)	428 (3.0)	408 (2.8)
	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	psi (MPa)	1,272 (8.8)	1,256 (8.7)	1,204 (8.3)	1,164 (8.0)	1,124 (7.8)	1,092 (7.5)	1,068 (7.4)	1,048 (7.2)
	Anchor category	-	-	2							
	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_d	-	0.55							
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	psi (MPa)	424 (2.9)	420 (2.9)	420 (2.9)	405 (2.8)	386 (2.7)	356 (2.5)	330 (2.3)	300 (2.1)
	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	psi (MPa)	1,133 (7.8)	1,106 (7.6)	1,061 (7.3)	994 (6.9)	915 (6.3)	919 (6.3)	821 (5.7)	776 (5.4)
	Anchor category	-	-	3							
	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_{ws} ϕ_{wf} ϕ_{uw}	-	0.45							

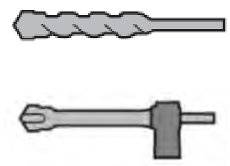
For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

[1]Bond strength values correspond to concrete compressive strength f'_c = 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa). For concrete compressive strength, f'_c, between 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa) and 8,000 psi (55.2 MPa), the tabulated characteristic bond strength may be increased by a factor of $(f'_c / 2{,}500)^{0.1}$ [For SI: $(f'_c / 17.2)^{0.1}$]. See Section 4.1.4 of this report for bond strength determination.
[2]Bond strength values are for sustained loads including dead and live loads. For load combinations consisting of short-term loads only such as wind and seismic, bond strengths may be increased 40 percent.
[3] Values are for the following temperature range: maximum short term temperature = 130°F (55°C), maximum long term temperature = 110°F (43°C). Short term elevated concrete temperatures are those that occur over brief intervals, e.g., as a result of diurnal cycling. Long term concrete temperatures are roughly constant over significant periods of time.
[4]For structures assigned to Seismic Design Categories C, D, E or F, bond strength values must be multiplied by $\alpha_{N,seis}$ = 0.90.

Fractional Threaded Rod



Bond Strength



Carbide Bit or Hilti Hollow Carbide Bit

TABLE 8—BOND STRENGTH DESIGN INFORMATION FOR FRACTIONAL THREADED ROD IN HOLES DRILLED WITH A HAMMER DRILL AND CARBIDE BIT (OR HILTI HOLLOW CARBIDE DRILL BIT)[1,2,3,4]

DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Nominal rod diameter (in.)						
				3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8	1	1 1/4
Minimum embedment		$h_{ef,min}$	in. (mm)	2 3/8 (60)	2 3/4 (70)	3 1/8 (79)	3 1/2 (89)	3 1/2 (89)	4 (102)	5 (127)
Maximum embedment		$h_{ef,max}$	in. (mm)	7 1/2 (191)	10 (254)	12 1/2 (318)	15 (381)	17 1/2 (445)	20 (508)	25 (635)
Dry concrete	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	psi (MPa)	662 (4.6)	592 (4.1)	592 (4.1)	560 (3.9)	516 (3.6)	480 (3.3)	408 (2.8)
Dry concrete	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	psi (MPa)	1,272 (8.8)	1,256 (8.7)	1,204 (8.3)	1,164 (8.0)	1,124 (7.8)	1,092 (7.5)	1,048 (7.2)
Dry concrete	Anchor category	-	-	2						
Dry concrete	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_d	-	0.55						
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	psi (MPa)	548 (3.8)	521 (3.6)	521 (3.6)	476 (3.3)	416 (2.9)	375 (2.6)	300 (2.1)
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	psi (MPa)	1,133 (7.8)	1,106 (7.6)	1,061 (7.3)	994 (6.9)	915 (6.3)	859 (5.9)	776 (5.4)
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Anchor category	-	-	3						
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_{ws} ϕ_{wf} ϕ_{uw}	-	0.45						

For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

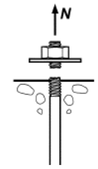
[1]Bond strength values correspond to concrete compressive strength f'_c = 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa). For concrete compressive strength, f'_c, between 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa) and 8,000 psi (55.2 MPa), the tabulated characteristic bond strength may be increased by a factor of $(f'_c / 2{,}500)^{0.1}$ [For SI: $(f'_c / 17.2)^{0.1}$]. See Section 4.1.4 of this report for bond strength determination.

[2]Bond strength values are for sustained loads including dead and live loads. For load combinations consisting of short-term loads only such as wind and seismic, bond strengths may be increased 40 percent.

[3]Values are for the following temperature range: maximum short term temperature = 130°F (55°C), maximum long term temperature = 110°F (43°C). Short-term elevated concrete temperatures are those that occur over brief intervals, e.g., as a result of diurnal cycling. Long-term concrete temperatures are roughly constant over significant periods of time.

[4] For structures assigned to Seismic Design Categories C, D, E or F, bond strength values must be multiplied by $\alpha_{N,seis}$ = 0.90.

Metric Threaded Rod and EU Metric Reinforcing Bars



Steel Strength

TABLE 9—STEEL DESIGN INFORMATION FOR METRIC THREADED ROD AND EU METRIC REINFORCING BARS

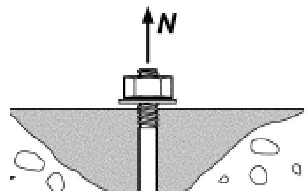
DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Nominal rod diameter (mm)[1]							
				8	10	12	16	20	24	27	30
Rod outside diameter		d	mm	8	10	12	16	20	24	27	30
			(in.)	(0.31)	(0.39)	(0.47)	(0.63)	(0.79)	(0.94)	(1.06)	(1.18)
Rod effective cross-sectional area		A_{se}	mm^2	36.6	58.0	84.3	157	245	353	459	561
			($in.^2$)	(0.057)	(0.090)	(0.131)	(0.243)	(0.380)	(0.547)	(0.711)	(0.870)
ISO 898-1 Class 5.8	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	kN	18.5	29.0	42.0	78.5	122.5	176.5	229.5	280.5
			(lb)	(4,114)	(6,519)	(9,476)	(17,647)	(27,539)	(39,679)	(51,594)	(63,059)
		V_{sa}	kN	11.0	14.5	25.5	47.0	73.5	106.0	137.5	168.5
			(lb)	(2,480)	(3,260)	(5,685)	(10,588)	(16,523)	(23,807)	(30,956)	(37,835)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70							
	Strength reduction factor for tension[2]	ϕ	-	0.65							
	Strength reduction factor for shear[2]	ϕ	-	0.60							
ISO 898-1 Class 8.8	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	kN	29.5	46.5	67.5	125.5	196.0	282.5	367.0	449.0
			(lb)	(6,582)	(10,431)	(15,161)	(28,236)	(44,063)	(63,486)	(82,550)	(100,894)
		V_{sa}	kN	17.6	23.0	40.5	75.5	117.5	169.5	220.5	269.5
			(lb)	(3,949)	(5,216)	(9,097)	(16,942)	(26,438)	(38,092)	(49,530)	(60,537)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70							
	Strength reduction factor for tension[2]	ϕ	-	0.65							
	Strength reduction factor for shear[2]	ϕ	-	0.60							
ISO 3506-1 Class A4 Stainless[3]	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	kN	25.6	40.6	59.0	109.9	171.5	247.1	229.5	280.5
			(lb)	(5,760)	(9,127)	(13,266)	(24,706)	(38,555)	(55,550)	(51,594)	(63,059)
		V_{sa}	kN	15.4	20.3	35.4	65.9	102.9	148.3	137.7	168.3
			(lb)	(3,456)	(4,564)	(7,960)	(14,824)	(23,133)	(33,330)	(30,956)	(37,835)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70							
	Strength reduction factor for tension[2]	ϕ	-	0.65							
	Strength reduction factor for shear[2]	ϕ	-	0.60							

DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Reinforcing bar size								
				8	10	12	14	16	20	25	28	32
Nominal bar diameter		d	mm	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.0	20.0	25.0	28.0	32.0
			(in.)	(0.315)	(0.394)	(0.472)	(0.551)	(0.630)	(0.787)	(0.984)	(1.102)	(1.260)
Bar effective cross-sectional area		A_{se}	mm^2	50.3	78.5	113.1	153.9	201.1	314.2	490.9	615.8	804.2
			($in.^2$)	(0.078)	(0.122)	(0.175)	(0.239)	(0.312)	(0.487)	(0.761)	(0.954)	(1.247)
DIN 488 BSt 550/500	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	kN	27.5	43.0	62.0	84.5	110.5	173.0	270.0	338.5	442.5
			(lb)	(6,215)	(9,711)	(13,984)	(19,034)	(24,860)	(38,844)	(60,694)	(76,135)	(99,441)
		V_{sa}	kN	16.5	26.0	37.5	51.0	66.5	103.0	162.0	203.0	265.5
			(lb)	(3,729)	(5,827)	(8,390)	(11,420)	(14,916)	(23,307)	(36,416)	(45,681)	(59,665)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70								
	Strength reduction factor for tension[2]	ϕ	-	0.65								
	Strength reduction factor for shear[2]	ϕ	-	0.60								

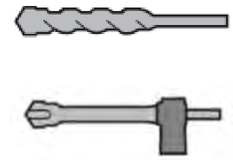
For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

[1]Values provided for common rod material types are based on specified strengths and calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 Eq. (17.4.1.2) and Eq. (17.5.1.2b); or ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-2) and Eq. (D-29), as applicable. Nuts and washers must be appropriate for the rod.
[2]For use with the load combinations of IBC Section 1605.2, ACI 318-14 5.3, or ACI 318-11 9.2, as applicable, as set forth in ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable. If the load combinations of ACI 318-11 Appendix C are used, the appropriate value of ϕ must be determined in accordance with ACI 318-11 D.4.4. Values correspond to a brittle steel element.
[3]A4-70 Stainless (M8- M24); A4-502 Stainless (M27- M30).

Metric Threaded Rod and EU Metric Reinforcing Bars



Concrete Breakout Strength



Carbide Bit or Hilti Hollow Carbide Bit

TABLE 10—CONCRETE BREAKOUT DESIGN INFORMATION FOR METRIC THREADED ROD AND EU METRIC REINFORCING BARS IN HOLES DRILLED WITH A HAMMER DRILL AND CARBIDE BIT (OR HILTI HOLLOW CARBIDE DRILL BIT)[1]

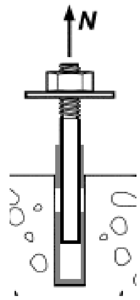
DESIGN INFORMATION	Symbol	Units	Nominal rod diameter (mm)							
			8	10	12	16	20	24	27	30
Effectiveness factor for cracked concrete	$k_{c,cr}$	SI (in-lb)	7.1 (17)							
Effectiveness factor for uncracked concrete	$k_{c,uncr}$	SI (in-lb)	10 (24)							
Minimum anchor spacing[3]	s_{min}	mm (in.)	40 (1.6)	50 (2.0)	60 (2.4)	80 (3.2)	100 (3.9)	120 (4.7)	135 (5.3)	150 (5.9)
Minimum edge distance[3]	c_{min}	mm (in.)	40 (1.6)	50 (2.0)	60 (2.4)	80 (3.2)	100 (3.9)	120 (4.7)	135 (5.3)	150 (5.9)
Minimum concrete thickness	h_{min}	mm (in.)	h_{ef} + 30 (h_{ef} + $1^1/_4$)		$h_{ef} + 2d_o$[(4)]					
Critical edge distance – splitting (for uncracked concrete)	c_{ac}	-	See Section 4.1.10 of this report.							
Strength reduction factor for tension, concrete failure modes, Condition B[2]	ϕ	-	0.65							
Strength reduction factor for shear, concrete failure modes, Condition B[2]	ϕ	-	0.70							

DESIGN INFORMATION	Symbol	Units	Reinforcing bar size								
			8	10	12	14	16	20	25	28	32
Effectiveness factor for cracked concrete	$k_{c,cr}$	SI (in-lb)	7.1 (17)								
Effectiveness factor for uncracked concrete	$k_{c,uncr}$	SI (in-lb)	10 (24)								
Minimum bar spacing[3]	s_{min}	mm (in.)	40 (1.6)	50 (2.0)	60 (2.4)	70 (2.8)	80 (3.1)	100 (3.9)	125 (4.9)	140 (5.5)	160 (6.3)
Minimum edge distance[3]	c_{min}	-	40 (1.6)	50 (2.0)	60 (2.4)	70 (2.8)	80 (3.1)	100 (3.9)	125 (4.9)	140 (5.5)	160 (6.3)
Minimum concrete thickness	h_{min}	mm (in.)	h_{ef} + 30 (h_{ef} + $1^1/_4$)		$h_{ef} + 2d_o$[(4)]						
Critical edge distance – splitting (for uncracked concrete)	c_{ac}	-	See Section 4.1.10 of this report.								
Strength reduction factor for tension, concrete failure modes, Condition B[2]	ϕ	-	0.65								
Strength reduction factor for shear, concrete failure modes, Condition B[2]	ϕ	-	0.70								

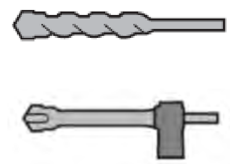
For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

[1]Additional setting information is described in Figure 5, Manufacturers Printed Installation Instructions (MPII).
[2]Values provided for post-installed anchors installed under Condition B without supplementary reinforcement as defined in ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable.
[3]For installations with $1^3/_4$-inch edge distance, refer to Section 4.1.9 for spacing and maximum torque requirements.
[4] d_0 = hole diameter.

EU Metric Reinforcing Bars



Bond Strength



Carbide Bit or Hilti Hollow Carbide Bit

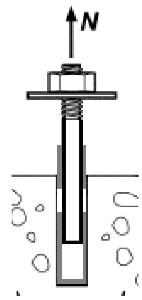
TABLE 11—BOND STRENGTH DESIGN INFORMATION FOR EU METRIC REINFORCING BARS IN HOLES DRILLED WITH A HAMMER DRILL AND CARBIDE BIT (OR HILTI HOLLOW CARBIDE DRILL BIT)[1,2,3,4]

DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Reinforcing bar size								
				8	10	12	14	16	20	25	28	32
Minimum embedment		$h_{ef,min}$	mm (in.)	60 (2.4)	60 (2.4)	70 (2.8)	75 (3.0)	80 (3.1)	90 (3.5)	100 (3.9)	112 (4.4)	128 (5.0)
Maximum embedment		$h_{ef,max}$	mm (in.)	160 (6.3)	200 (7.9)	240 (9.4)	280 (11.0)	320 (12.6)	400 (15.7)	500 (19.7)	560 (22.0)	640 (25.2)
Dry concrete	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	MPa (psi)	-	3.3 (472)	3.3 (472)	3.3 (472)	3.3 (472)	3.3 (472)	3.2 (464)	3.0 (428)	2.8 (408)
Dry concrete	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	MPa (psi)	8.8 (1,272)	8.8 (1,272)	8.8 (1,272)	8.5 (1,236)	8.3 (1,204)	7.9 (1,148)	7.6 (1,100)	7.4 (1,072)	7.2 (1,048)
Dry concrete	Anchor category	-	-	2								
Dry concrete	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_d	-	0.55								
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	MPa (psi)	-	2.9 (424)	2.9 (420)	2.9 (420)	2.8 (413)	2.8 (401)	2.6 (371)	2.3 (330)	2.1 (300)
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	MPa (psi)	7.8 (1,133)	7.8 (1,133)	7.7 (1,121)	7.6 (1,095)	7.2 (1,050)	6.7 (968)	6.1 (878)	5.7 (825)	5.4 (776)
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Anchor category	-	-	3								
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_{ws} ϕ_{wf} ϕ_{uw}	-	0.45								

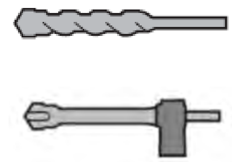
For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

[1]Bond strength values correspond to concrete compressive strength f'_c = 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa). For concrete compressive strength, f'_c, between 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa) and 8,000 psi (55.2 MPa), the tabulated characteristic bond strength may be increased by a factor of $(f'_c / 2{,}500)^{0.1}$ [For SI: $(f'_c / 17.2)^{0.1}$]. See Section 4.1.4 of this report for bond strength determination.
[2]Bond strength values are for sustained loads including dead and live loads. For load combinations consisting of short-term loads only such as wind and seismic, bond strengths may be increased 40 percent.
[3]Values are for the following temperature range: maximum short term temperature = 130°F (55°C), maximum long term temperature = 110°F (43°C). Short term elevated concrete temperatures are those that occur over brief intervals, e.g., as a result of diurnal cycling. Long term concrete temperatures are roughly constant over significant periods of time.
[4]For structures assigned to Seismic Design Categories C, D, E or F, bond strength values must be multiplied by $\alpha_{N,seis}$ = 0.90.

Metric Threaded Rod



Bond Strength



Carbide Bit or Hilti Hollow Carbide Bit

TABLE 12—BOND STRENGTH DESIGN INFORMATION FOR METRIC THREADED ROD IN HOLES DRILLED WITH A HAMMER DRILL AND CARBIDE BIT (OR HILTI HOLLOW CARBIDE DRILL BIT)[1,2,3,4]

DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Nominal rod diameter (mm)							
				8	10	12	16	20	24	27	30
Minimum embedment		$h_{ef,min}$	mm (in.)	60 (2.4)	60 (2.4)	70 (2.8)	80 (3.1)	90 (3.5)	96 (3.8)	108 (4.3)	120 (4.7)
Maximum embedment		$h_{ef,max}$	mm (in.)	160 (6.3)	200 (7.9)	240 (9.4)	320 (12.6)	400 (15.7)	480 (18.9)	540 (21.3)	600 (23.6)
Dry concrete	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	MPa (psi)	-	4.6 (662)	4.1 (592)	4.1 (592)	3.9 (560)	3.6 (516)	3.3 (480)	2.8 (408)
	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	MPa (psi)	8.8 (1,272)	8.8 (1,272)	8.7 (1,256)	8.3 (1,204)	8.0 (1,164)	7.8 (1,124)	7.5 (1,092)	7.2 (1,048)
	Anchor category	-	-	2							
	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_d	-	0.55							
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	MPa (psi)	-	3.8 (548)	3.6 (521)	3.6 (521)	3.3 (476)	2.9 (416)	2.6 (375)	2.1 (300)
	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	MPa (psi)	7.8 (1,133)	7.8 (1,133)	7.6 (1,106)	7.3 (1,061)	6.9 (994)	6.3 (915)	5.9 (859)	5.4 (776)
	Anchor category	-	-	3							
	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_{ws} ϕ_{wf} ϕ_{uw}	-	0.45							

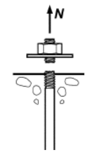
For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

[1]Bond strength values correspond to concrete compressive strength f'_c = 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa). For concrete compressive strength, f'_c, between 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa) and 8,000 psi (55.2 MPa), the tabulated characteristic bond strength may be increased by a factor of $(f'_c / 2{,}500)^{0.1}$ [For SI: $(f'_c / 17.2)^{0.1}$]. See Section 4.1.4 of this report for bond strength determination.

[2]Bond strength values are for sustained loads including dead and live loads. For load combinations consisting of short-term loads only such as wind and seismic, bond strengths may be increased 40 percent.

[3]Values are for the following temperature range: maximum short term temperature = 130°F (55°C), maximum long term temperature = 110°F (43°C). Short term elevated concrete temperatures are those that occur over brief intervals, e.g., as a result of diurnal cycling. Long term concrete temperatures are roughly constant over significant periods of time.

[4]For structures assigned to Seismic Design Categories C, D, E or F, bond strength values must be multiplied by $\alpha_{N,seis}$ = 0.90.



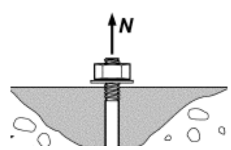
Canadian Reinforcing Bars **Steel Strength**

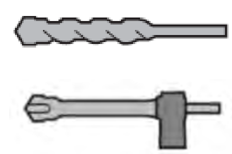
TABLE 13—STEEL DESIGN INFORMATION FOR CANADIAN METRIC REINFORCING BARS[1]

DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Bar size				
				10 M	**15 M**	**20 M**	**25 M**	**30 M**
Nominal bar diameter		d	mm (in.)	11.3 (0.445)	16.0 (0.630)	19.5 (0.768)	25.2 (0.992)	29.9 (1.177)
Bar effective cross-sectional area		A_{se}	mm² (in.²)	100.3 (0.155)	201.1 (0.312)	298.6 (0.463)	498.8 (0.773)	702.2 (1.088)
CSA G30	Nominal strength as governed by steel strength	N_{sa}	kN (lb)	54.0 (12,175)	108.5 (24,408)	161.5 (36,255)	270.0 (60,548)	380.0 (85,239)
		V_{sa}	kN (lb)	32.5 (7,305)	65.0 (14,645)	97.0 (21,753)	161.5 (36,329)	227.5 (51,144)
	Reduction for seismic shear	$\alpha_{V,seis}$	-	0.70				
	Strength reduction factor for tension[2]	ϕ	-	0.65				
	Strength reduction factor for shear[2]	ϕ	-	0.60				

For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

[1]Values provided for common rod material types based on specified strengths and calculated in accordance with ACI 318-14 Eq.(17.4.1.2) and Eq. (17.5.1.2b); or ACI 318-11 Eq. (D-2) and Eq. (D-29), as applicable. Other material specifications are admissible.
[2]For use with the load combinations of ACI 318-14 5.3 or ACI 318-11 9.2, as set forth in ACI 318-14 17.3.3 or ACI 318-11 D.4.3, as applicable.





Canadian Reinforcing Bars **Concrete Breakout Strength** **Carbide Bit or Hilti Hollow Carbide Bit**

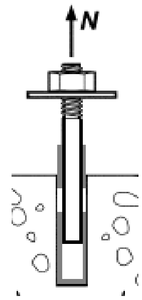
TABLE 14—CONCRETE BREAKOUT DESIGN INFORMATION FOR CANADIAN METRIC REINFORCING BARS IN HOLES DRILLED WITH A HAMMER DRILL AND CARBIDE BIT (OR HILTI HOLLOW CARBIDE DRILL BIT)[1]

DESIGN INFORMATION	Symbol	Units	Bar size				
			10 M	**15 M**	**20 M**	**25 M**	**30 M**
Effectiveness factor for cracked concrete	$k_{c,cr}$	SI (in-lb)	7.1 (17)				
Effectiveness factor for uncracked concrete	$k_{c,uncr}$	SI (in-lb)	10 (24)				
Minimum embedment	$h_{ef,min}$	mm (in.)	60 (2.4)	80 (3.1)	90 (3.5)	101 (4.0)	120 (4.7)
Maximum embedment	$h_{ef,max}$	mm (in.)	226 (8.9)	320 (12.6)	390 (15.4)	504 (19.8)	598 (23.5)
Minimum bar spacing[3]	s_{min}	mm (in.)	57 (2.2)	80 (3.1)	98 (3.8)	126 (5.0)	150 (5.9)
Minimum edge distance[3]	c_{min}	mm (in.)	5d; or see Section 4.1.9 of this report for design with reduced minimum edge distances				
Minimum concrete thickness	h_{min}	mm (in.)	h_{ef} + 30 (h_{ef} + $1^1/_4$)	$h_{ef} + 2d_o^{(4)}$			
Critical edge distance – splitting (for uncracked concrete)	c_{ac}	-	See Section 4.1.10 of this report.				
Strength reduction factor for tension, concrete failure modes, Condition B[2]	ϕ	-	0.65				
Strength reduction factor for shear, concrete failure modes, Condition B[2]	ϕ	-	0.70				

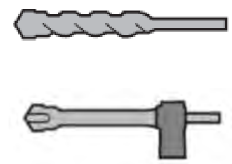
For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

[1]Additional setting information is described in Figure 5, Manufacturers Printed Installation Instructions (MPII).
[2]Values provided for post-installed anchors installed under Condition B without supplementary reinforcement.
[3]For installations with $1^3/_4$-inch edge distance, refer to Section 4.1.9 of this report for spacing and maximum torque requirements.
[4] d_0 = hole diameter.

Canadian Reinforcing Bars



Bond Strength



Carbide Bit or Hilti Hollow Carbide Bit

TABLE 15—BOND STRENGTH DESIGN INFORMATION FOR CANADIAN METRIC REINFORCING BARS IN HOLES DRILLED WITH A HAMMER DRILL AND CARBIDE BIT (OR HILTI HOLLOW CARBIDE DRILL BIT)[1,2,3,4]

DESIGN INFORMATION		Symbol	Units	Bar size				
				10 M	15 M	20 M	25 M	30 M
Minimum embedment		$h_{ef,min}$	mm (in.)	60 (2.8)	80 (3.1)	90 (3.5)	101 (4.0)	120 (4.7)
Maximum embedment		$h_{ef,max}$	mm (in.)	226 (8.9)	320 (12.6)	390 (15.4)	504 (19.8)	598 (23.5)
Dry concrete	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	MPa (psi)	3.3 (476)	3.3 (476)	3.3 (476)	3.3 (476)	2.9 (416)
	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	MPa (psi)	8.8 (1,272)	8.3 (1,204)	8.0 (1,156)	7.6 (1,100)	7.3 (1,056)
	Anchor category	-	-	2				
	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_d	-	0.55				
Water saturated concrete, water-filled hole and underwater application	Characteristic bond strength in cracked concrete	$\tau_{k,cr}$	MPa (psi)	2.9 (424)	2.9 (420)	2.8 (405)	2.5 (360)	2.2 (319)
	Characteristic bond strength in uncracked concrete	$\tau_{k,uncr}$	MPa (psi)	7.8 (1,133)	7.3 (1,061)	6.8 (986)	6.1 (878)	5.5 (803)
	Anchor category	-	-	3				
	Strength reduction factor	ϕ_{ws} ϕ_{wf} ϕ_{uw}	-	0.45				

For **SI**: 1 inch ≡ 25.4 mm, 1 lbf = 4.448 N, 1 psi = 0.006897 MPa.
For pound-inch units: 1 mm = 0.03937 inches, 1 N = 0.2248 lbf, 1 MPa = 145.0 psi

[1]Bond strength values correspond to concrete compressive strength f'_c = 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa). For concrete compressive strength, f'_c, between 2,500 psi (17.2 MPa) and 8,000 psi (55.2 MPa), the tabulated characteristic bond strength may be increased by a factor of $(f'_c / 2,500)^{0.1}$ [For SI: $(f'_c / 17.2)^{0.1}$]. See Section 4.1.4 of this report for bond strength determination.
[2]Bond strength values are for sustained loads including dead and live loads. For load combinations consisting of short-term loads only such as wind and seismic, bond strengths may be increased 40 percent.
[3]Values are for the following temperature range: maximum short term temperature = 130°F (55°C), maximum long term temperature = 110°F (43°C). Short term elevated concrete temperatures are those that occur over brief intervals, e.g., as a result of diurnal cycling. Long term concrete temperatures are roughly constant over significant periods of time.
[4]For structures assigned to Seismic Design Categories C, D, E or F, bond strength values must be multiplied by $\alpha_{N,seis}$ = 0.90.

HILTI HIT-RE 100 FOIL PACK AND MIXING NOZZLE

HILTI DISPENSER

ANCHORING ELEMENTS

HILTI TE-CD OR TE-YD HOLLOW CARBIDE DRILL BIT

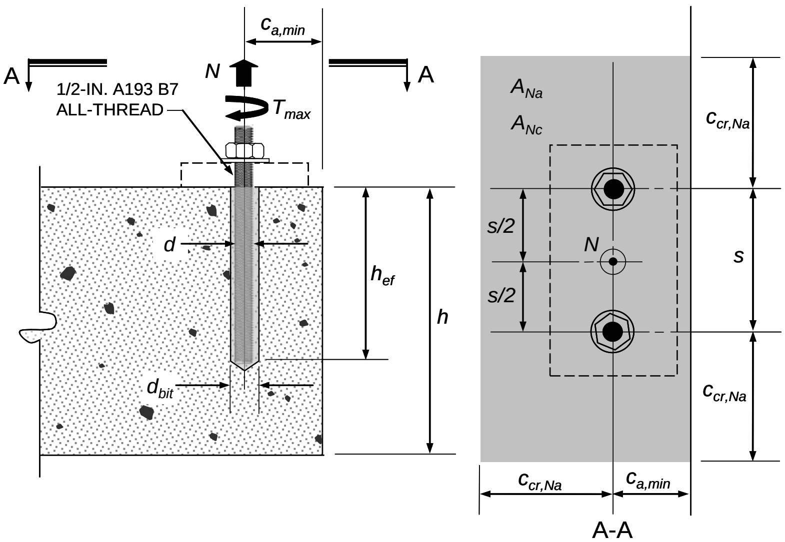
FIGURE 3—HILTI HIT-RE 100 ANCHORING SYSTEM

Specifications / Assumptions:

ASTM A193 Grade B7 threaded rod
Normal weight concrete, f'_c = 4,000 psi
Seismic Design Category (SDC) B
No supplementary reinforcing in accordance with ACI 318-14 2.3 will be provided.
Assume maximum short term (diurnal) base material temperature ≤ 130° F.
Assume maximum long term base material temperature ≤ 110° F.
Assume installation in dry concrete and hammer-drilled holes.
Assume concrete will remain uncracked for service life of anchorage.

Dimensional Parameters:

h_{ef}	= 9.0 in.
s	= 4.0 in.
$c_{a,min}$	= 2.5 in.
h	= 12.0 in.
d	= 1/2 in.



Calculation for the 2015 IBC in accordance with ACI 318-14 Chapter 17 and this report	***ACI 318-14 Code Ref.***	***Report Ref.***
Step 1*. Check minimum edge distance, anchor spacing and member thickness:* c_{min} = 2.5 in. ≤ $c_{a,min}$ = 2.5 in. ∴ OK s_{min} = 2.5 in. ≤ s = 4.0 in. ∴ OK $h_{min} = h_{ef}$ + 1.25 in. = 9.0 + 1.25 = 10.25 in. ≤ h = 12.0 ∴ OK $h_{ef,min} \le h_{ef} \le h_{ef,max}$ = 2.75 in. ≤ 9 in. ≤ 10 in. ∴ OK	-	***Table 6 Table 8***
Step 2*. Check steel strength in tension:* Single Anchor: $N_{sa} = A_{se} \bullet f_{uta}$ = 0.1419 in^2 • 125,000 psi = 17,738 lb. Anchor Group: $\phi N_{sa} = \phi \bullet n \bullet A_{se} \bullet f_{uta}$ = 0.75 • 2 • 17,738 lb. = 26,606 lb. Or using Table 12: ϕN_{sa} = 0.75 • 2 • 17,735 lb. = ***26,603 lb.***	***17.4.1.2 Eq. (17.4.1.2)***	***Table 2 Table 4***
Step 3*. Check concrete breakout strength in tension:* $N_{cbg} = \frac{A_{Nc}}{A_{Nc0}} \cdot \psi_{ec,N} \cdot \psi_{ed,N} \cdot \psi_{c,N} \cdot \psi_{cp,N} \cdot N_b$	***17.4.2.1 Eq. (17.4.2.1b)***	-
$A_{Nc} = (3 \bullet h_{ef} + s)(1.5 \bullet h_{ef} + c_{a,min})$ = (3 • 9 + 4)(13.5 + 2.5) = ***496 in^2***	-	-
$A_{Nc0} = 9 \bullet h_{ef}^2$ = ***729 in^2***	***17.4.2.1 and Eq. (17.4.2.1c)***	-
$\psi_{ec,N}$ = **1.0** no eccentricity of tension load with respect to tension-loaded anchors	***17.4.2.4***	-
$\psi_{ed,N} = 0.7 + 0.3 \cdot \frac{c_{a,min}}{1.5h_{ef}} = 0.7 + 0.3 \cdot \frac{2.5}{1.5 \cdot 9} = \mathbf{0.76}$	***17.4.2.5 and Eq. (17.4.2.5b)***	-
$\psi_{c,N}$ = **1.0** uncracked concrete assumed ($k_{c,uncr}$ = 24)	***17.4.2.6***	***Table 6***
Determine c_{ac}: From Table 8: τ_{uncr} = 1,256 psi $\tau_{uncr} = \frac{k_{c,uncr}}{\pi \cdot d}\sqrt{h_{ef} \cdot f'_c} = \frac{24}{\pi \cdot 0.5}\sqrt{9.0 \cdot 4{,}000}$ = 2,899 psi > 1,256 psi ∴ use 1,256 psi $c_{ac} = h_{ef} \cdot \left(\frac{\tau_{uncr}}{1{,}160}\right)^{0.4} \cdot \left[3.1 - 0.7 \cdot \frac{h}{h_{ef}}\right] = 9 \cdot \left(\frac{1{,}256}{1{,}160}\right)^{0.4} \cdot \left[3.1 - 0.7 \cdot \frac{12}{9}\right]$ = ***20.1 in***	-	***Section 4.1.10 Table 8***
For $c_{a,min} < c_{ac}$ $\Psi_{cp,N} = \frac{\max\lvert c_{a,min};1.5 \cdot h_{ef}\rvert}{c_{ac}} = \frac{\max\lvert 2.5;1.5 \cdot 9\rvert}{20.1}$ = ***0.67***	***17.4.2.7 and Eq. (17.4.2.7b)***	-
$N_b = k_{c,uncr} \cdot \lambda \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot h_{ef}^{1.5} = 24 \cdot 1.0 \cdot \sqrt{4{,}000} \cdot 9^{1.5}$ = ***40,983 lb.***	***17.4.2.2 and Eq. (17.4.2.2a)***	***Table 6***
$N_{cbg} = \frac{496}{729} \cdot 1.0 \cdot 0.76 \cdot 1.0 \cdot 0.67 \cdot 40{,}983$ = ***14,233 lb.***	-	-
$\phi N_{cbg} = 0.65 \cdot 14{,}233$ = ***9,252lb.***	***17.3.3(c)***	***Table 6***

FIGURE 4—SAMPLE CALCULATION

Step 4. *Check bond strength in tension:* $N_{ag} = \frac{A_{Na}}{A_{Na0}} \cdot \psi_{ec,Na} \cdot \psi_{ed,Na} \cdot \psi_{cp,Na} \cdot N_{ba}$	***17.4.5.1 Eq. (17.4.5.1b)***	-
$A_{Na} = (2c_{Na} + s)(c_{Na} + c_{a,min})$ $c_{Na} = 10d_a\sqrt{\frac{\tau_{uncr}}{1{,}100}} = 10d_a\sqrt{\frac{1{,}256}{1{,}100}} = \mathbf{5.34\ in}$ $A_{Na} = (2 \bullet 5.34 + 4)(5.34 + 2.5) = \mathbf{115.2\ in^2}$	***17.4.5.1 Eq. (17.4.5.1d)***	***Table 8***
$A_{Na0} = (2c_{Na})^2 = (2 \bullet 5.34)^2 = \mathbf{114.2\ in^2}$	***17.4.5.1 and Eq. (17.4.5.1c)***	-
$\psi_{ec,Na}$ = ***1.0*** *no eccentricity – loading is concentric*	***17.4.5.3***	-
$\Psi_{ed,Na} = \left(0.7 + 0.3 \cdot \frac{c_{a,min}}{c_{Na}}\right) = \left(0.7 + 0.3 \cdot \frac{2.5}{5.34}\right) = \mathbf{0.84}$	***17.4.5.4***	-
$\Psi_{cp,Na} = \frac{\max\lvert c_{a,min}; c_{Na}\rvert}{c_{ac}} = \frac{\max\lvert 2.5; 5.34\rvert}{20.1} = \mathbf{0.27}$	***17.4.5.5***	-
$N_{ba} = \lambda \bullet \tau_{uncr} \bullet \pi \bullet d \bullet h_{ef} = 1.0 \bullet 1{,}256 \bullet \pi \bullet 0.5 \bullet 9.0 = \mathbf{17{,}756\ lb.}$	***17.4.5.2 and Eq. (17.4.5.2)***	***Table 8***
$N_{ag} = \frac{115.2}{114.2} \cdot 1.0 \cdot 0.84 \cdot 0.27 \cdot 17{,}756 = \mathbf{3{,}995\ lb.}$	-	-
$\phi N_{ag} = 0.65 \bullet 3{,}995 = \mathbf{2{,}597\ lb.}$	***17.3.3(c)***	***Table 8***
Step 5. *Determine controlling strength:* *Steel Strength* ϕN_{sa} = *26,603 lb.* *Concrete Breakout Strength* ϕN_{cbg} = *9,252 lb.* *Bond Strength* ϕN_{ag} = ***2,597 lb. CONTROLS***	***17.3.1***	-

FIGURE 4—SAMPLE CALCULATION (CONTINUED)

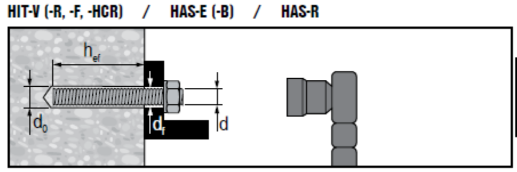
en	Hammer drilling	Hollow drill bit
es	Taladrado con martillo	Taladro con broca hueca y aspiración
fr	Perçage avec percussion	Foret creux
pt	Perfurar de martelo	Broca de coroa oca

en	Working time	Initial curing time	Curing time
es	Tiempo de tratamiento	Resistencia de montaje	Tiempo de fraguado
fr	Temps de manipulation	Stabilité du montage	Temps de durcissement
pt	Tempo de trabalho	Resistência de montagem	Tempo de cura total

en	Dry concrete	Water saturated concrete	Waterfilled borehole in concrete	Submerged borehole in concrete
es	Hormigón seco	Hormigón saturado de agua	Taladro lleno de agua en hormigón	Taladro sumergido en hormigón
fr	Béton sec	Béton saturé d'eau	Trou dans le béton rempli d'eau	Trou dans le béton immergé
pt	Betão seco	Betão saturado de água	Furo em betão cheio de água	Furo debaixo de água em betão

en	Threaded rod	Rebar	Uncracked concrete	Cracked concrete
es	Tige filetée	Armature métallique	Béton non lézardé	Béton lézardé
fr	Varilla roscada	Barras corrugadas para armado	Hormigón no fisurado	Hormigón fisurado
pt	Barra roscada	Ferros de armadura	Betão não fissurado	Betão fissurado

HIT-V (-R, -F, -HCR) / HAS-E (-B) / HAS-R



HAS / HIT-V

Ø d [inch]	Ø d_0 [inch]	h_{ef} [inch]	Ø d_f [inch]	T_{max} [ft-lb]	T_{max} [Nm]
3/8	7/16	2 3/8 … 7 1/2	7/16	15	20
1/2	9/16	2 3/4 … 10	9/16	30	41
5/8	3/4	3 1/8 … 12 1/2	11/16	60	81
3/4	7/8	3 1/2 … 15	13/16	100	136
7/8	1	3 1/2 … 17 1/2	15/16	125	169
1	1 1/8	4 … 20	1 1/8	150	203
1 1/4	1 3/8	5 … 25	1 3/8	200	271

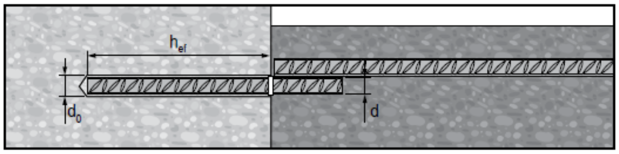
HIT-V

Ø d [mm]	Ø d_0 [mm]	h_{ef} [mm]	Ø d_f [mm]	T_{max} [Nm]
M8	10	60...160	9	10
M10	12	60...200	12	20
M12	14	70...240	14	40
M16	18	80...320	18	80
M20	22	90...400	22	150
M24	28	96...480	26	200
M27	30	108...540	30	270
M30	35	120...600	33	300

1 inch = 25.4 mm

FIGURE 5—MANUFACTURER'S PRINTED INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS (MPII)

Rebar



US Rebar

d	Ø d_0 [inch]	h_{ef} [inch]
#3	½	2⅜…7½
#4	⅝	2¾…10
#5	¾	3⅛…12½
#6	⅞	3½…15
#7	1	3½…17½
#8	1⅛	4…20
#9	1⅜	4½…22½
#10	1½	5…25

CA Rebar

d	Ø d_0 [inch]	h_{ef} [mm]
10 M	9/16	70…226
15 M	¾	80…320
20 M	1	90…390
25 M	1¼	101…504
30 M	1½	120…598

EU Rebar

Ø d [mm]	Ø d_0 [mm]	h_{ef} [mm]
8	12	60…160
10	14	60…200
12	16	70…240
14	18	75…280
16	20	80…320
18	22	85…360
20	25	90…400
22	28	95…440
24	32	96…480
25	32	100…500
26	35	104…520
28	35	112…560
30	37	120…600
32	40	128…640

[°C]	[°F]	t_{work}	$t_{cure,ini}$	$t_{cure,full}$
5	41	2½ h	≥ 18 h	≥ 72 h
10	50	2 h	≥ 12 h	≥ 48 h
15	59	1½ h	≥ 8 h	≥ 24 h
20	68	30 min	≥ 6 h	≥ 12 h
30	86	20 min	≥ 4 h	≥ 8 h
40	104	12 min	≥ 2 h	≥ 4 h

Ø d_0 [inch]	Ø d_0 [inch]	HAS/HIT-V d [inch]	Rebar d [inch]	HIT-RB [inch]	HIT-SZ [inch]	HIT-DL [inch]	HIT-OHC Art. No.
7/16	–	⅜	–	7/16	–	–	387551
½	½	–	#3	½	½	½	
9/16	9/16	½	10M	9/16	9/16	9/16	
⅝	⅝	–	#4	⅝	⅝	9/16	
¾	¾	⅝	15M #5	¾	¾	¾	
⅞	⅞	¾	#6	⅞	⅞	⅞	387552
1	1	⅞	20M #7	1	1	1	
1⅛	1⅛	1	#8	1⅛	1⅛	1	
1¼	–	–	25M	1¼	1¼	1	
1⅜	–	1¼	#9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1½	–	–	30M #10	1½	1½	1⅜	

HIT-DL: h_{ef} > 10" HIT-RB: h_{ef} > 20 x d

HIT-RE-M Art. No.		HIT-OHW Art. No.
337111	HDM 330 HDM 500 HDE 500-A18	387550

Ø d_0 [inch]	h_{ef} [inch]	Art. No. 381215	
7/16"…1⅛"	2⅜"…20"	✔	≥ 6 bar/90 psi @ 6 m³/h
1¼"…1½"	4"…25"	–	≥ 140 m³/h / ≥ 82 CFM

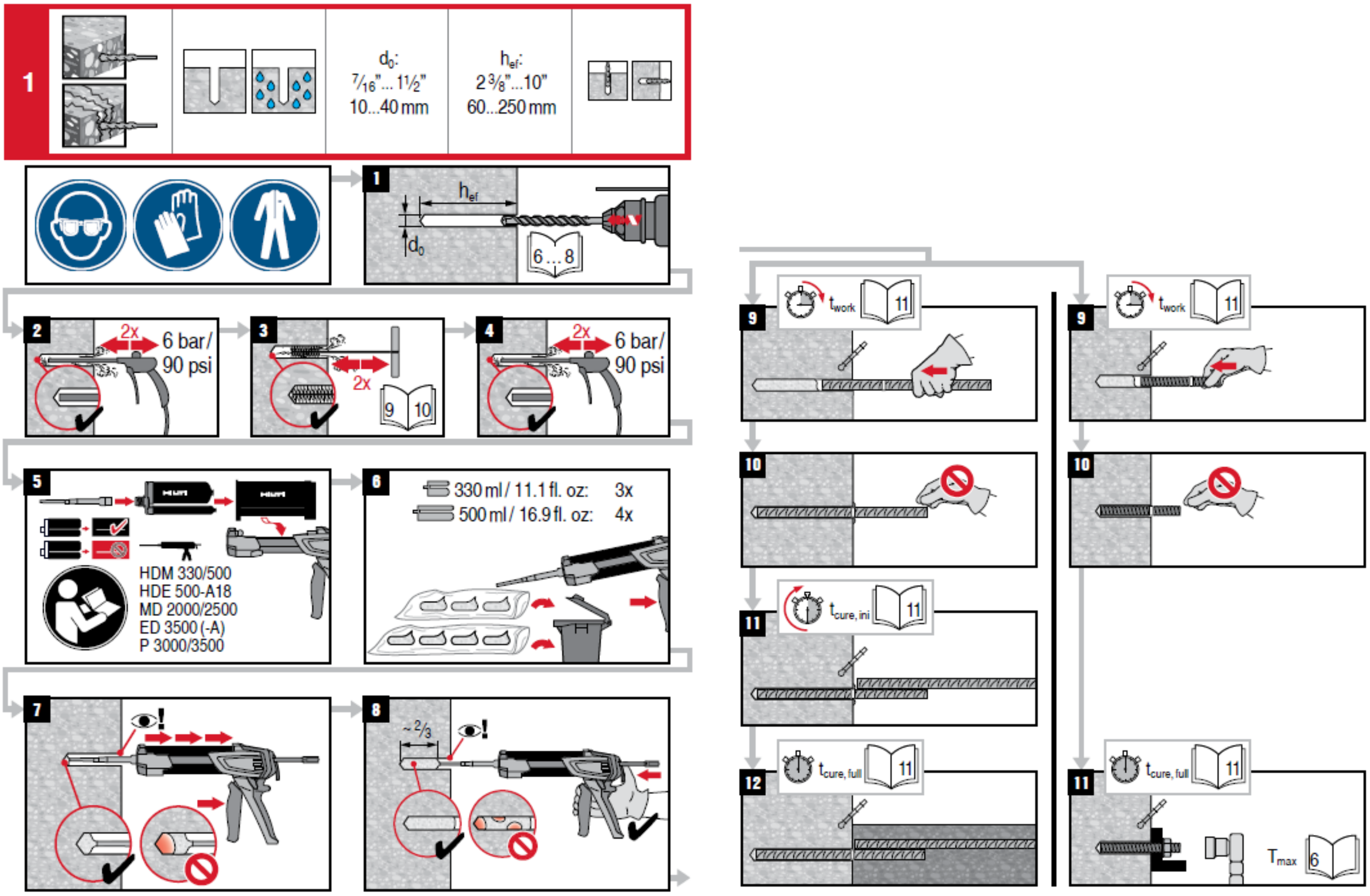
Ø d_0 [mm]	Ø d_0 [mm]	HIT-V d [mm]	Rebar d [mm]	HIT-RB [mm]	HIT-SZ [mm]	HIT-DL	HIT-OHC Art. No.
10	–	8	–	10	–	–	387551
12	12	10	8	12	12	12	
14	14	12	10	14	14	14	
16	16	–	12	16	16	16	
18	18	16	14	18	18	18	
20	20	–	16	20	20	20	
22	22	20	18	22	22	20	387552
25	25	–	20	25	25	25	
28	28	24	22	28	28	25	
30	–	27	–	30	30	25	
32	32	–	24/25	32	32	32	
35	35	30	26/28	35	35	32	
37	–	–	30	37	37	32	
40	–	–	32	40	40	32	

HIT-DL: h_{ef} > 250 mm HIT-RB: h_{ef} > 20 x d

HIT-RE-M Art. No.		HIT-OHW Art. No.
337111	HDM 330 HDM 500 HDE 500-A18	387550

Ø d_0 [mm]	h_{ef} [mm]	Art. No. 381215	
10…32	60…500	✔	≥ 6 bar/90 psi
35…40	100…640	–	≥ 140 m³/h

FIGURE 5—MANUFACTURER'S PRINTED INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS (MPII) (CONTINUED)



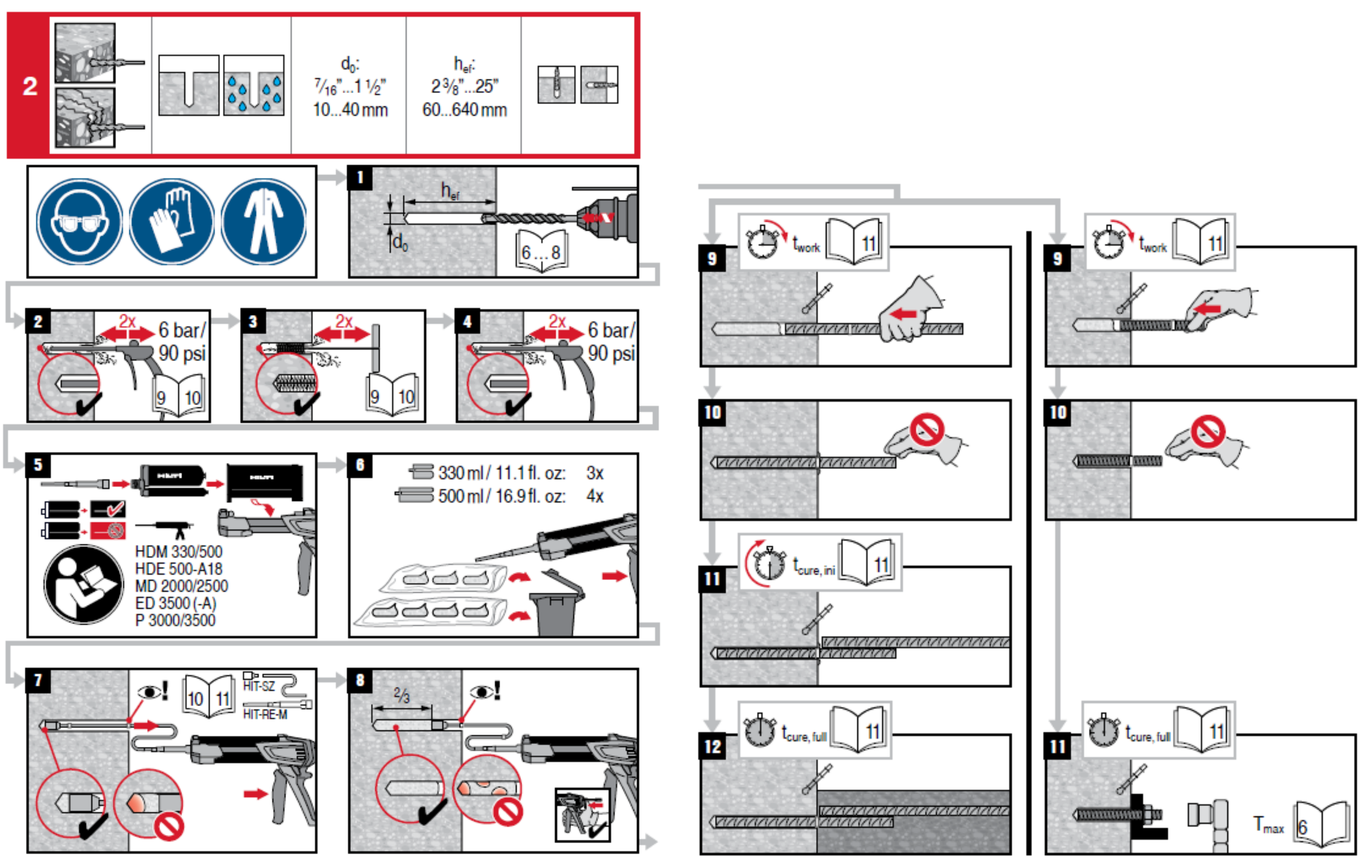
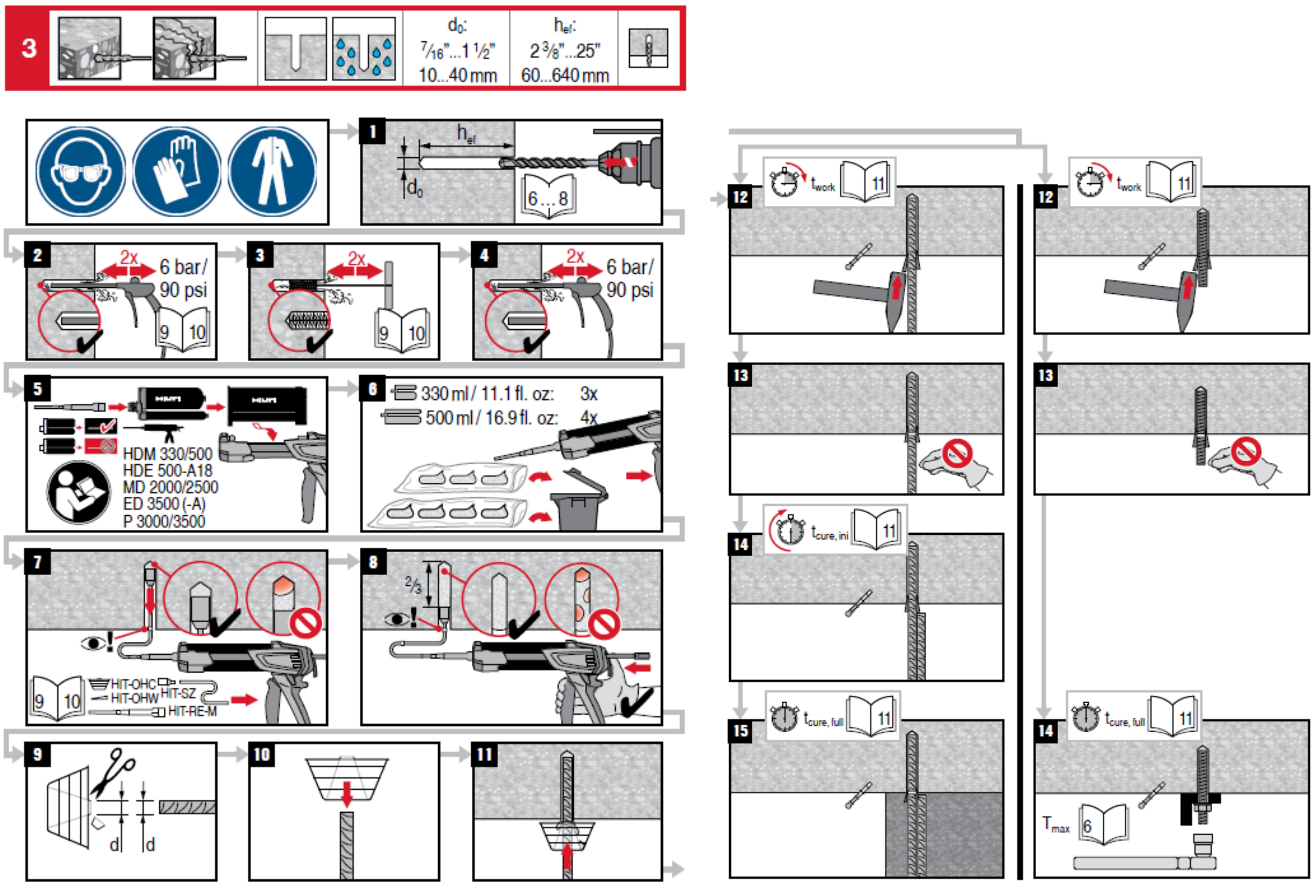


FIGURE 5—MANUFACTURER'S PRINTED INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS (MPII) (CONTINUED)



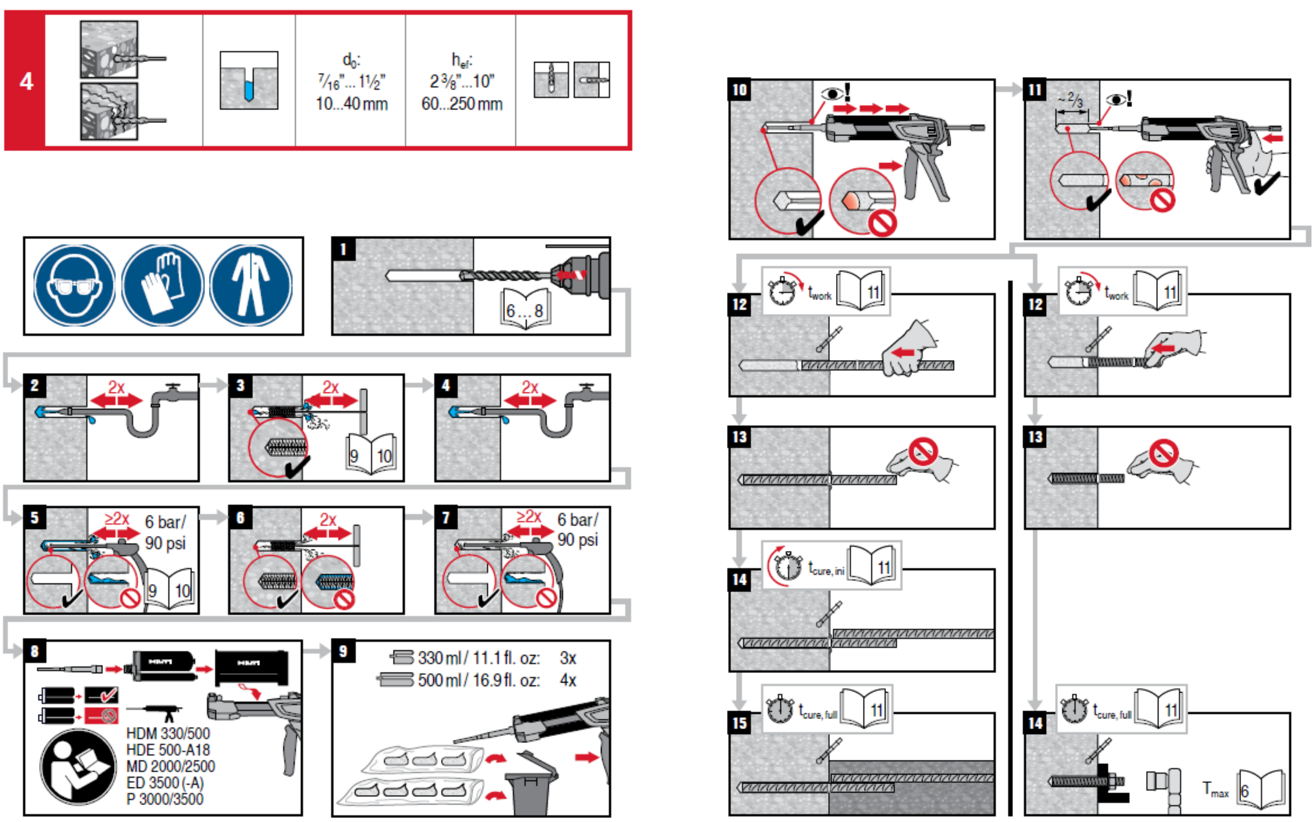
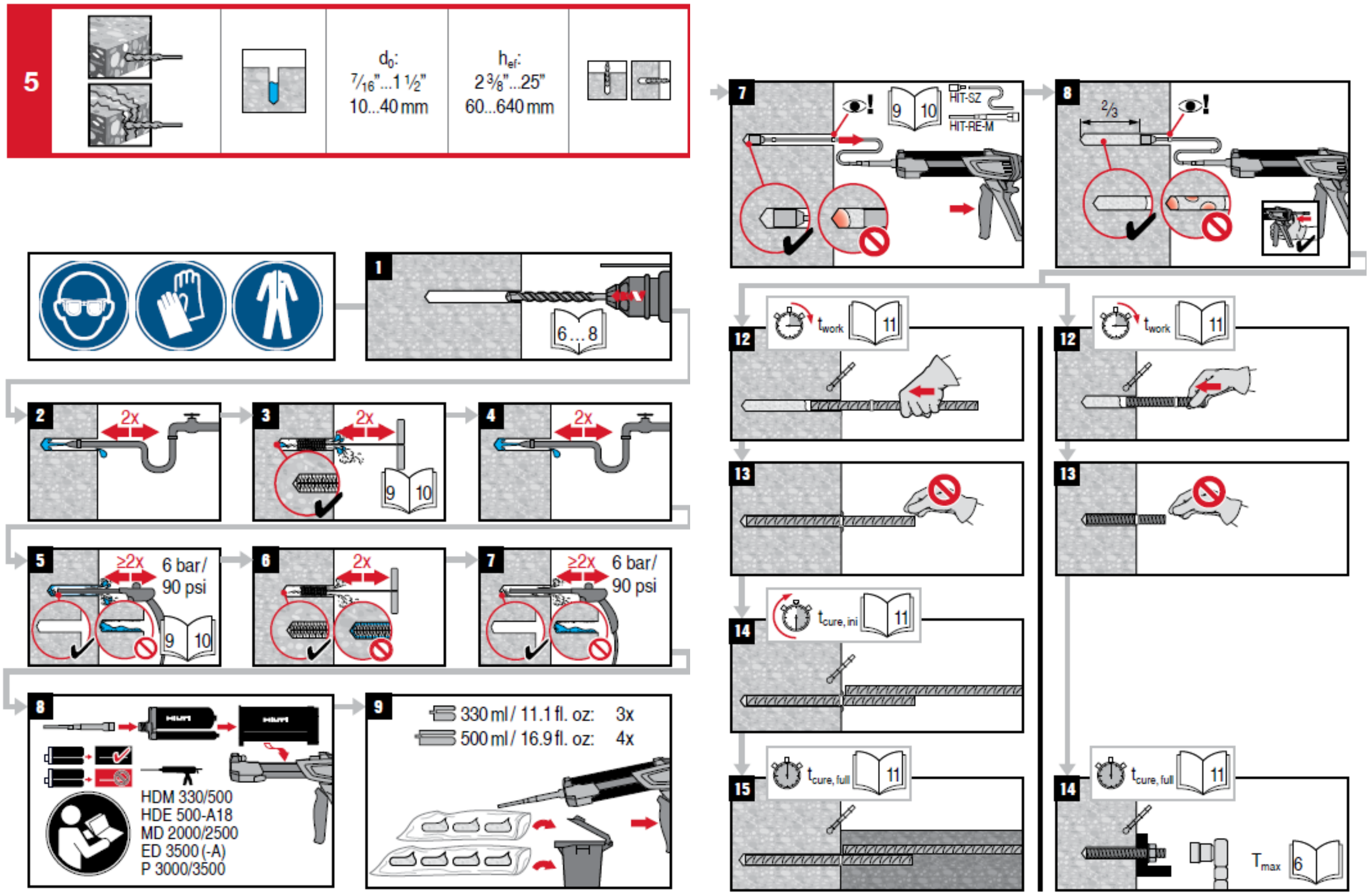


FIGURE 5—MANUFACTURER'S PRINTED INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS (MPII) (CONTINUED)



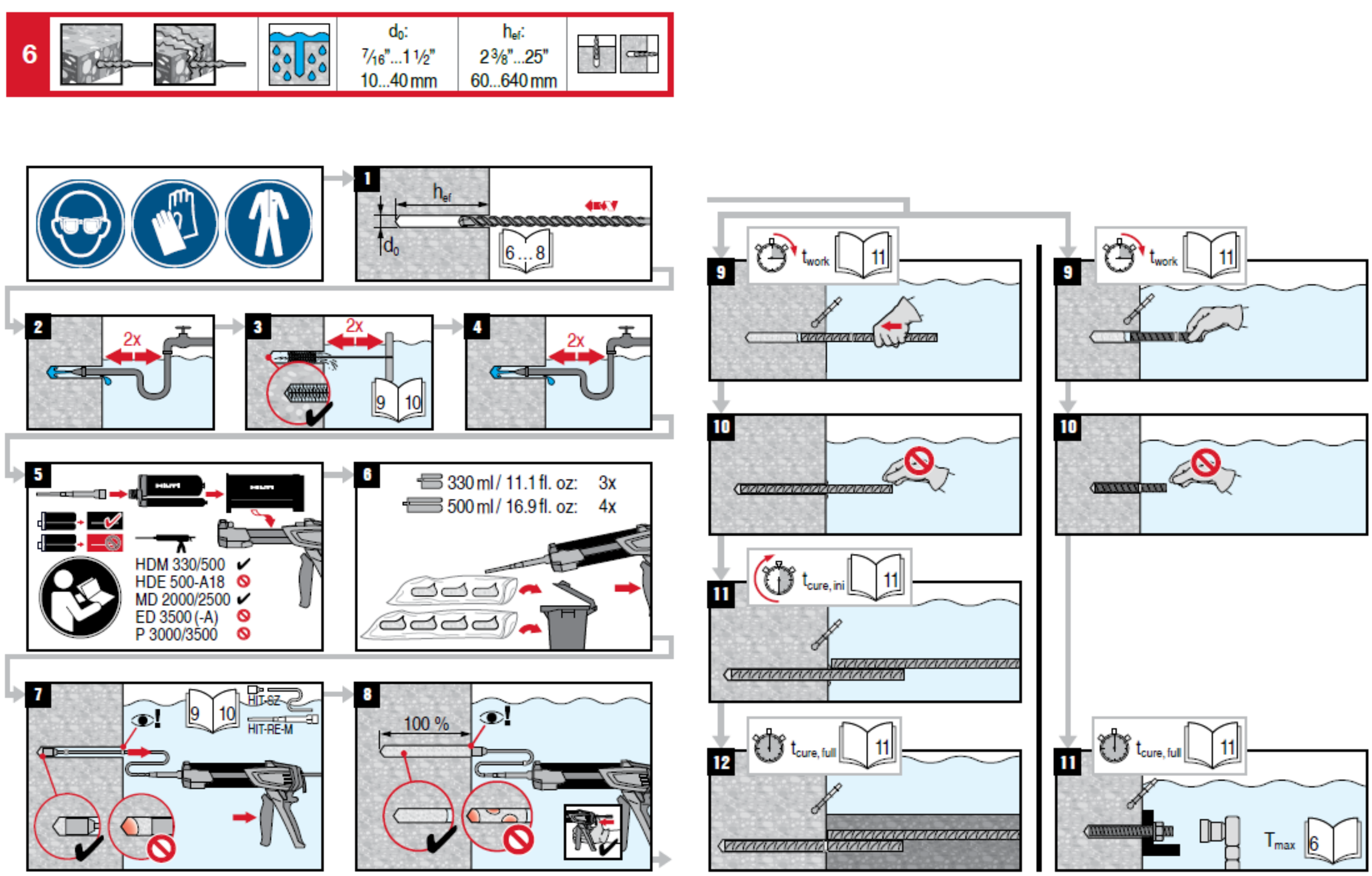


FIGURE 5—MANUFACTURER'S PRINTED INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS (MPII) (CONTINUED)

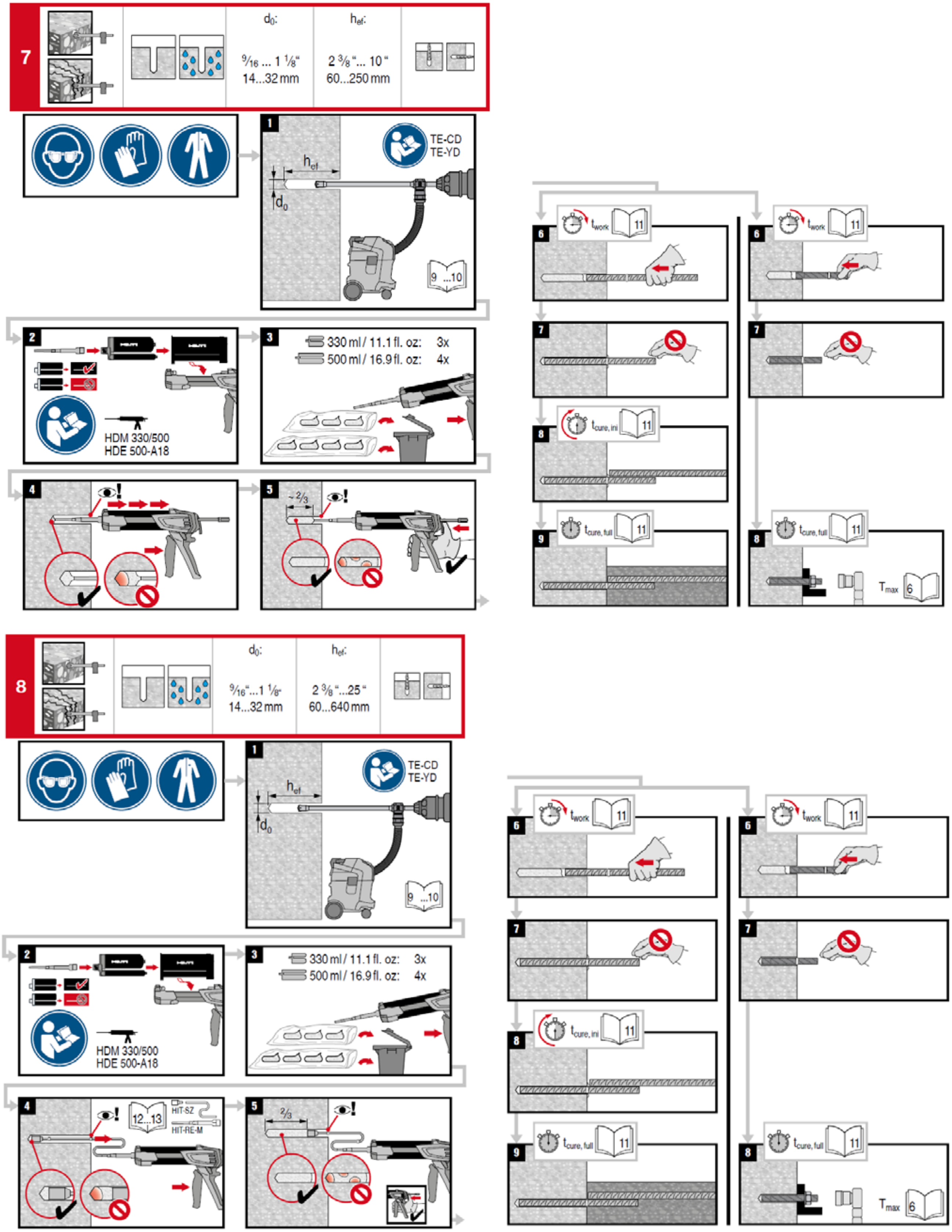
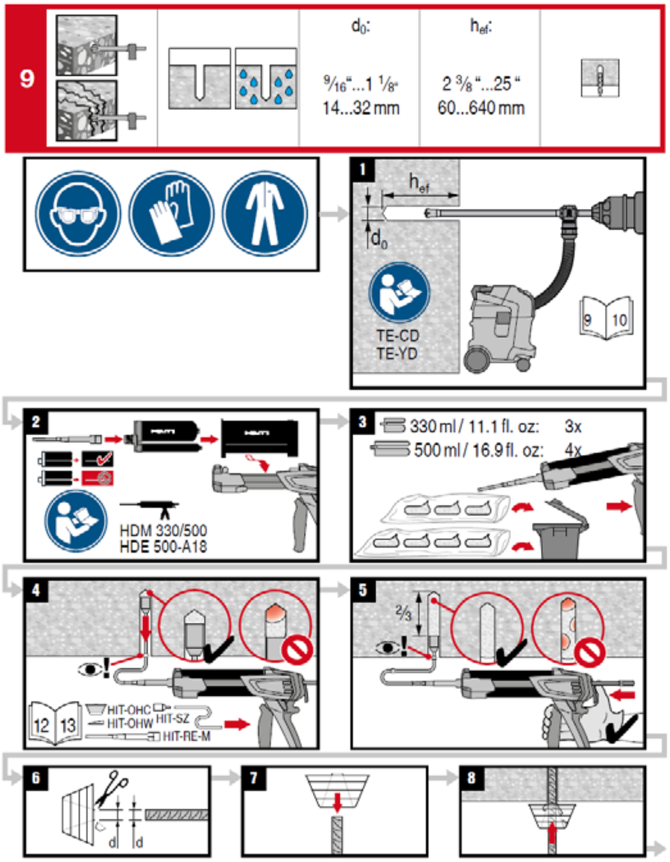
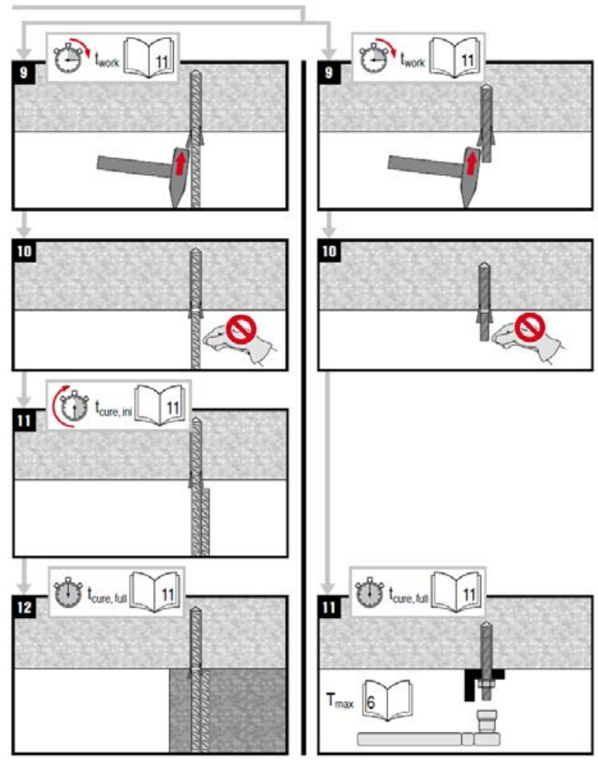


FIGURE 5—MANUFACTURER'S PRINTED INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS (MPII) (CONTINUED)





Adhesive anchoring system for rebar and anchor fastenings in concrete

- ► Prior to use of product, follow the instructions for use and the legally obligated safety precautions.
- ► See the Safety Data Sheet for this product.

Hilti HIT-RE 100

Contains epoxy constituents. May produce an allergic reaction.(A)

Contains: reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin MW ≤ 700 (A), reaction product: bisphenol-F epichlorhydrin resin MW≤700 (A), m-xylenediamine,(B)

Danger

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.(B)
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.(A,B)
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.(A)
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P260	Do not breathe vapours.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Recommended protective equipment:
Eye protection: Tightly sealed safety glasses e.g.: #02065449 Safety glasses PP EY-CA NCH clear; #02065591 Goggles PP EY-HA R HC/AF clear;
Protective gloves: EN 374 ; Material of gloves: Nitrile rubber, NBR
Avoid direct contact with the chemical/ the product/ the preparation by organizational measures.
Final selection of appropriate protective equipment is in the responsibility of the user

Disposal considerations

Empty packs:

- ► Leave the Mixer attached and dispose of via the local Green Dot collecting system
  - or EAK waste material code 15 01 02 plastic packaging.

Full or partially emptied packs:

- ► dispose of as special waste in accordance with official regulations.
  - EAK waste material code: 20 01 27* paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances.
  - or waste material code: EAK 08 04 09* waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances.

Content:	330 ml / 11.1 fl.oz	500 ml / 16.9 fl.oz
Weight:	480 g / 16.9 oz	727 g / 25.6 oz

Warranty: Refer to standard Hilti terms and conditions of sale for warranty information.

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Failure to observe these installation instructions, use of non-Hilti anchors, poor or questionable concrete conditions, or unique applications may affect the reliability or performance of the fastenings.

Product Information

- Always keep this instruction for use together with the product.
- Ensure that the instruction for use is with the product when it is given to other persons.
- **Safety Data Sheet:** Review the SDS before use.
- **Check expiration date:** See expiration date imprint on foilpack manifold (month/year). Do not use expired product.
- **Foil pack temperature during usage:** +5 °C to 40 °C / 41 °F to 104 °F.
- **Conditions for transport and storage:** Keep in a cool, dry and dark place between +5 °C to 25 °C / 41 °F to 77 °F.
- For any application not covered by this document / beyond values specified, please contact Hilti.
- **Partly used foil packs must be used up within 4 weeks.** Leave the mixer attached on the foil pack manifold and store under the recommended storage conditions. If reused, attach a new mixer and discard the initial quantity of anchor adhesive.

⚠ WARNING

! Improper handling may cause mortar splashes. Eye contact with mortar may cause irreversible eye damage!

- Always wear tightly sealed safety glasses, gloves and protective clothes before handling the mortar!
- Never start dispensing without a mixer properly screwed on.
- Attach a new mixer prior to dispensing a new foil pack (snug fit).
- Caution! Never remove the mixer while the foil pack system is under pressure. Press the release button of the dispenser to avoid mortar splashing.
- Use only the type of mixer supplied with the adhesive. Do not modify the mixer in any way.
- Never use damaged foil packs and/or damaged or unclean foil pack holders.

! Poor load values / potential failure of fastening points due to inadequate borehole cleaning. The boreholes must be dry and free of debris, dust, water, ice, oil, grease and other contaminants prior to adhesive injection.

- For blowing out the borehole - blow out with oil free air until return air stream is free of noticeable dust.
- For flushing the borehole - flush with water line pressure until water runs clear.
- Important! Remove all water from the borehole and blow out with oil free compressed air until borehole is completely dried before mortar injection (not applicable to hammer drilled hole in underwater application).

! Ensure that boreholes are filled from the back of the boreholes without forming air voids.

- If necessary, use the accessories / extensions to reach the back of the borehole.
- For overhead applications use the overhead accessories HIT-SZ / IP and take special care when inserting the fastening element. Excess adhesive may be forced out of the borehole. Make sure that no mortar drips onto the installer.
- If a new mixer is installed onto a previously-opened foil pack, the first trigger pulls must be discarded.
- A new mixer must be used for each new foil pack.

FIGURE 5—MANUFACTURER'S PRINTED INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS (MPII) (CONTINUED)

ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-3829 LABC and LARC Supplement

Issued April 2018
Revised April 24, 2018
This report is subject to renewal April 2020.

www.icc-es.org | (800) 423-6587 | (562) 699-0543 *A Subsidiary of the International Code Council®*

DIVISION: 03 00 00—CONCRETE
Section: 03 16 00—Concrete Anchors

DIVISION: 05 00 00—METALS
Section: 05 05 19—Post-Installed Concrete Anchors

REPORT HOLDER:

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EVALUATION SUBJECT:

HILTI HIT-RE 100 ADHESIVE ANCHORS IN CRACKED AND UNCRACKED CONCRETE

1.0 REPORT PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose:

The purpose of this evaluation report supplement is to indicate that the Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive anchors in cracked and uncracked concrete, described in ICC-ES master evaluation report ESR-3829, have also been evaluated for compliance with the codes noted below as adopted by Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (LADBS).

Applicable code editions:

- 2017 *City of Los Angeles Building Code* (LABC)
- 2017 *City of Los Angeles Residential Code* (LARC)

2.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive anchors in cracked and uncracked concrete, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the master evaluation report ESR-3829, comply with LABC Chapter 19*,* and LARC, and are subject to the conditions of use described in this report.

3.0 CONDITIONS OF USE

The Hilti HIT-RE 100 adhesive anchors described in this evaluation report must comply with all of the following conditions:

- All applicable sections in the master evaluation report ESR-3829.
- The design, installation, conditions of use and labeling of the anchors are in accordance with the 2015 *International Building Code®* (2015 IBC) provisions noted in the master evaluation report ESR-3829.
- The design, installation and inspection are in accordance with additional requirements of LABC Chapters 16 and 17, as applicable.
- Under the LARC, an engineered design in accordance with LARC Section R301.1.3 must be submitted.
- The allowable and strength design values listed in the master evaluation report and tables are for the connection of the anchors to the concrete. The connection between the anchors and the connected members shall be checked for capacity (which may govern).

This supplement expires concurrently with the master report, reissued April 2018 and revised April 24, 2018.

ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-3829 FBC Supplement

Reissued April 2018
Revised April 24, 2018
This report is subject to renewal April 2020.

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DIVISION: 03 00 00—CONCRETE
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Section: 05 05 19—Post-Installed Concrete Anchors

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EVALUATION SUBJECT:

HILTI HIT-RE 100 ADHESIVE ANCHORS IN CRACKED AND UNCRACKED CONCRETE

1.0 REPORT PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose:

The purpose of this evaluation report supplement is to indicate that the Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchoring System, recognized in ICC-ES master evaluation report ESR-3829, has also been evaluated for compliance with the codes noted below.

Applicable code editions:

- 2014 *Florida Building Code—Building*
- 2014 *Florida Building Code—Residential*

2.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchoring System, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the master evaluation report ESR-3829, complies with the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Building* and the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Residential*, provided the design and installation are in accordance with the *International Building Code*® (IBC) provisions noted in the master report, and the following conditions:

- Design wind loads must be based on Section 1609 of the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Building* or Section 301.2.1.1 of the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Residential*, as applicable.
- Load combinations must be in accordance with Section 1605.2 or Section 1605.3 of the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Building*, as applicable.

Use of the Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchoring System with stainless steel threaded rod materials and reinforcing bars has also been found to be in compliance with the High-Velocity Hurricane Zone provisions of the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Building* and the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Residential* when the following conditions are met:

- The design wind loads for use of the anchors in the High-velocity Hurricane Zone are based on Section 1620 of the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Building.*

Use of the Hilti HIT-RE 100 Adhesive Anchoring System with carbon steel threaded rod materials and reinforcing bars, for compliance with the High-velocity Hurricane Zone provisions of the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Building* and the 2014 *Florida Building Code—Residential*, has not been evaluated and is outside the scope of this supplemental report.

For products falling under Florida Rule 9N-3, verification that the report holder's quality-assurance program is audited by a quality-assurance entity approved by the Florida Building Commission for the type of inspections being conducted is the responsibility of an approved validation entity (or the code official, when the report holder does not possess an approval by the Commission).

This supplement expires concurrently with the master report, reissued April 2018 and revised April 24, 2018.